the teach-in **McGILL DAILY** is free

Vol. 55 — No. 6 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965 3 cents

Students' Society to sponsor teach-in on Viet Nam war

The Students' Society will sponsor a teach-in on "Canada and Viet Nam" on Saturday, October 9. Conrad Winn, Director of the newly-formed Information Bureau, said last night that the programme will be held in conjunction with the international teach-in on "Revolution and Response" to be held at the University of Toronto during that weekend.

The portion of the Toronto teach-in on Viet Nam which takes place from 2:30 to 4:30 pm on Saturday will be piped in and broadcast throughout the Union to supplement the day's discussions. The Toronto session will feature University of Chicago Professor Hans Morgenthau; a representative of the Vietnamese National Liberation Front, the political party of the Viet Cong; and a member of the American State Department.

Merchant-Heeney Report

Discussion at McGill is expected to center around the recently published Merchant-Heeney Report which advised the Canadian Government not to criticize American foreign policy.

The recent Canadian Union of Students' conference at Bishop's University passed a resolution instructing its members to carry out a programme of education on the history and facts of the Viet Nam situation. It was generally felt at the conference that the facts were not available to Canadian students.

The conference passed another resolution demanding that the Government adopt a "Clearly defined and independent position" with regard to the Vietnamese conflict.

International controls

Another topic for discussion will be Canada's role in the International Control Commission. The Commission, which includes India and Poland, has the responsibility to enforce the terms of the Geneva Agreement throughout Indo-China.

A follow-up discussion will be held on Tuesday, October 12 on similar topics, featuring local professors.

The Toronto teach-in has been widely supported by American universities and will be piped to over 150 campuses throughout the US.

The Teach-in will be co-ordinated by the Information Bureau of the External Affairs Department under the direction of Conrad Winn. Loyola and Sir George Williams will participate in the discussions as well.

BARREN IN THE BEDROOM: That's how McGill students like their women! The conclusion was upheld last night when these debators failed to carry the resolution that "Women should be kept barefoot, pregnant and in the kitchen" in a debate held in the Leacock Auditorium last night.

McGill graduate takes over chancellorship of SGWU

Brigadier Fraser F. Fulton will be formally installed as Chancellor of Sir George Wililams University tomorrow.

He replaces former C.P.R. Vice-President B.W. Roberts, who resigned last June after five years as Chancellor.

Brigadier Fulton is a McGill graduate (B.Sc. '28), and he commented yesterday, "I hold McGill in the highest regard and I look forward to a very close relationship with our nearest sister university."

He joined the Royal Canadian Signal Corps as a Lieutenant in 1939. He ended the war as Chief Technical Officer, Canadian Army Overseas, and was honoured with an O.B.E.

He is Vice-President of Northern Electric and Director of the metropolitan YMCA. In addition to the Chancellorship, he holds the position of Chairman of the SGWU Board of Governors.

The installation ceremony will take place in the Salvation Army Citadel and will begin at 3 pm with an academic procession. Figures from the worlds of higher education, government, and industry will pay tribute to Brigadier Fulton and the University.

Brigadier Fraser F. Fulton

Before becoming Chancellor in March of 1960, Roberts was a member of the SGWU Board of Governors from 1940 and its Chairman from 1947. He also holds an O.B.E. as well as an honorary D.C.L. from Bishop's University.

Rhodesian students taking government aid lose political rights

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA — The government of Southern Rhodesia has denied virtually all political rights to students receiving government grants.

Students applying for such grants must now sign a "stay out of politics" pledge. Any violation means loss of the grant.

The pledge removes the following rights:

(Continued on page 3)

New creation:

Information Office to publicize S.C.

The Students' Council has established an information bureau to handle education and publicity for the Students' Society.

The creation of two law students, Robert Skelly and Arthur Campeau, the Bureau is designto bring to the attention of the student body the existence of off-campus cultural and service organizations, to publicize major SC programs, and to present news of important activities on French and English campuses.

The Bureau is in fact designed to complement the regular press by providing depth studies on certain student government problems, especially in the area of international student organizations.

(Continued on page 3)

Lectures cancelled for Fall Convocation

The annual Founder's Day Fall Convocation will be held on Thursday, October 7, in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium Armoury at 4 pm.

All lectures and laboratory periods from 3 pm to 6 pm on that day, except those in the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, will be cancelled. Students are cordially invited to attend the Convocation. No tickets are necessary for admission.

At 12:15 pm on Convocation Day, His Excellency the Governor General, in his capacity as Visitor of the University, will declare the Stephen Leacock Building officially open. This ceremony will take place in Room 132 of the Leacock Building, and students and staff are invited to attend.

Waterloo students protest

ELECTION ACT FOUGHT

WATERLOO (CUP) — About two thousand University of Waterloo students hanged the Canada Elections Act in effigy following a mock trial this week.

A freshman orientation parade, planned for some time, became instead a protest against the Election Act provision that students must vote in their home constituencies since they were not in residence on September 8 when the election writs were signed.

Gerry Mueller, President of the Students' Federation of the University of Waterloo led the torchlight parade one mile through the downtown area. The students carried banners and sang freedom songs in the orderly procession.

At the county courthouse they held a mock trial for a dummy bearing the sign "Canada Elections Act." The verdict was guilty, and the effigy was then hanged on a tree.

About 1600 students at the University of Waterloo will be required to travel home to vote on November 8 — otherwise they will be disenfranchised.

In the last federal election, the margin of victory in Waterloo North, the university's riding, was less than 1000 votes.

David Young, Chairman of the Students' Federation's External Relations Board, said in a prepared statement:

"The hanging in effigy is symbolic of our discontent, but as is the case with most symbolic acts, the metaphor is neither perfect nor complete.

"We respect the law, however much we disagree with it. We will work within the law, hoping to change it."

today

INTER-RESIDENCE COUNCIL: Round One featuring "The Hounds"; Bishop Mountain Hall; 8:30 pm.

INVESTMENT CLUB: Meeting for all old members; B-23 Union; 1 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Freshmen Reception; B-23 Union; 8:30 pm.

BIOLOGY CLUB: Sale of dissecting kits at cost price; B-26 Union; 1-2 pm.

CHESS CLUB: Meeting. B-24 Union; 1-2 pm. Everyone welcome.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Elections and general meeting; 457 Union; 1-2 pm.

FRESHMAN RECEPTION: Welcome Back Dance; Union; 9 pm. Tickets on sale at Union office now.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Mass in Chapel; 1:05 pm; Newman House, 3484 Peel St. Lunch served in cafeteria; 12 noon-2 pm.

WUSHBE: Books may be bought, and still brought in from 11 am-3 pm. Monday-Friday; Room 123, Union.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bowling Party at Rose Bowl Lanes. Meet at Arts Building steps, 7 pm. Freshmen welcome.

CURLING CLUB: Executive meeting; Room 458, Union; 1-2 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: Workers and typists needed immediately; Room 467, Union.

OUTING CLUB: Open Meeting; Room 457, Union; 8 pm. Everyone welcome.

NPD: Meeting to discuss Activities Night Programme; South Lounge, 3rd floor; 12-2 pm.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Jumma prayers. Divinity Hall Auditorium; 1:15 pm.

Sunday

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Holy Communion, breakfast, 10 am; vespers, 8 pm; bull session, 8:30 pm. 3483 Peel St.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Holy Mass, 10 am, 12 am; 3484 Peel St. Everyone welcome.

Announcements

Cross Roads plans Open House

Cross Roads Students' Centre, is holding an Open House tomorrow, at 8:30 pm for all new foreign students from Montreal universities. Dr. Knowles of McGill, Mr. Lemay of the University of Montreal, and Dr. Rae of Sir George Williams University will be among the speakers.

A Malagasy student will speak in French and an Indian student will make her address in English. Miss Einsle, the director of Cross Roads, will inform the students about one of this Centre's activities. Afterwards, sherry will be served and an informal sing-song will end the evening.

The Centre is at 6020 Wilderton Ave.

High School Supplement to be published Monday

The McGill Daily High School Supplement, which is distributed to 15,000 high school students in the Province of Quebec, is making a return engagement.

The sophomore year of the publication promises to be the deciding one in the success of this venture. Much favourable approval has been voiced lately for the project, so much so that several other Canadian universities have shown interest in undertaking similar programs.

Editor-in-chief Joel Kreps stated that his newspaper aims to help sell the concept of university to the high school student, familiarize the student with normal university routine, and strive for closer relations between high school and college students.

Seeks staffers

Kreps is looking for additional staff to get his paper on the press and asks all interested parties to seek him out in the Students' Union as soon as possible.

Last year the Supplement was distributed to high schools in the Metropolitan area but plans this year call for distribution throughout the Province.

Rhodesian . . .

(Continued from page 1)

- membership or association in movements or organizations with a political character;
- canvassing for or assisting such organizations;
- displaying or wearing articles with a political significance;
- asking questions from the floor of any political meeting;
- any activities which might lead any person to identify the student with a political organization.

The conditions affect students receiving Rhodesian government grants whether they are studying in the country or not.

An opposition M.P. said in Parliament:

"This has reduced university students to the category of government employees. Other people have every right to call Rhodesia a fascist state, a place where Nazism is growing, a place where things are happening which we fought against in the last war."

Red and White Revue selects new executive

The executive staff of the Red and White Revue was announced yesterday in the Daily Office.

Producer for this year's Revue is Bob Bowker who, though without Revue experience, was production manager of Cable TV this summer. He has also been manager and Executive Producer of Radio McGill.

The writer of the Revue is Leanne Schwartz, B.A. 4, an Honors English student. Mrs. Schwartz has had experience with McGill TV as a writer.

Wally Burgess, director and choreographer for "The Man in the Green Flannel Suit" and "Cache on Delivery" returns to the same position.

Rounding out the staff is Ed Assaly, Musical Director; Paul Tétreault, business manger, and Gerry Brown, Advertising manager. The Producer is now looking for a "gimmick man who will stop at nothing" to handle promotions.

YOUNG MEN

SUNBEAM SHOES

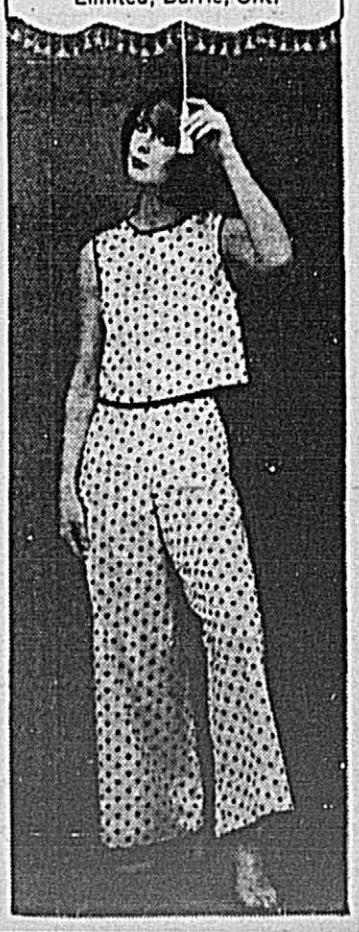
STYLED FOR THE YOUNG CROWD

At leading stores everywhere

Let your subconscious take over.

Just before you put out the light, say to yourself, "Tampax internal sanitary protection." That's all.
We suspect you've heard all about this marvelous method. But if your awake-self isn't hammering you enough to use it, let your sleeping self take over.
Drifting through your dreams will be visions of added freedom, comfort, poise, security.
Pay heed—you surely want these advantages. And you can't be asleep to Tampax all your life!

Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Barrie, Ont.



McGILL CRESTS PINS and TIES

FOR GIFTS IN THE HANDSOME MANNER

2 PIECE SET: Cuff Links and Tie Clip in gift case	$7.50
CUFF LINKS in gift box	4.50
TIE CLIPS with crest	3.00
LAPEL PIN in colour	2.00
BLAZER CRESTS ..... 2.00 to	10.00
McGILL TIES, gift, boxed	2.00
FRATERNITY TIES, pure silk	3.50

P.S. Shop in Comfort at the "Personal Service" Store

McLaughlin & Harrison

2005 Drummond 288-3544

CAMPUS COMFORT in Glenayr Kitten

SWEATERS, SKIRTS, SLIMS

Fashion *AND* comfort! That's Kitten for fall! This perfectly matching outfit is a *must* for your Kitten collection! Full-fashioned medium-weight shetland and mohair cardigan with classic neck and long sleeves, moth-proof, shrink-resistant—skirt is 100% pure wool worsted woven of superfine Botany, fully-lined, dry-cleanable—in exciting new Fall colours—perfectly matches all Botany sweaters. At all fine shops everywhere.

532/690

Without this label Kitten it is not a genuine KITTEN.

Radio McGill returning to air; documentaries highlight schedule

Radio McGill will begin its new season of nightly programmes on Monday, October 4.

To be broadcast over CFCF-FM, 92.5 megacycles, from 10 to 11 pm on week nights and from 8 to 11 pm on Saturdays, the student-run station's schedule will continue until late March.

Tentative plans include discussion programmes, interviews with important personalities, series on different nations, the different religions of the world, and musical history, and a Saturday evening news-analysis and editorial programme.

Emphasis will be placed on a series of documentary specials on major social issues, from drug addiction to the image of Canadian politics.

New facilities

Radio McGill's new facilities in the Union basement include a large soundproof studio, a control room, and a room from which an announcer will be able to run his own show.

The station has acquired some new equipment, including two large Ampex 351 tape recorders and two $7000 operator's switchboards.

A new 15 kc line connecting Radio McGill's studios with the CFCF transmitter has replaced the 8 kc line used previously. This will produce better broadcast results.

"All in all", Engineering Manager Howard Heitner says, "our equipment is on a professional level."

McGill TV, a new addition last year, also plans a varied schedule for the coming season. Major events such as Winter Carnival and Redmen football games will again be covered, and documentaries and weekly programmes during which producers will given a free rein will be telecast.

McGill TV is run by students in cooperation with Cable TV, over which its programmes are shown.

Students are required to staff the station and training programmes will be offered to new people early in the season.

erratum

The caption beneath a picture of Tandy Cronyn in yesterday's *Daily* erroneously stated that she would appear in the English Department's production, "The Devil's Disciple." In fact, Miss Cronyn will be leaving to study at the Central Drama School in England before the play's November opening.

No roles are to be cast until the October 4-6 tryouts take place in Moyse Hall.

REAPPEARANCE OF ASUS MONTHLY THREATENS DAILY CIRCULATION

Arts and Science Undergraduate Society President, Ian MacLean, has forecast an imminent drop in the Daily's circulation.

The reason is the reappearance on September 29, Activities Night, of the temporarily dormant Arts and Science Undergraduate Society newspaper. The first issue of the paper will include a résumé of all Arts and Science clubs.

Following issues, to be published monthly, seven times a year, of the paper wil include a résumé litical commentary, ASUS Club activities, and sports news.

Meldon Wolfgang, editor-in-chief of the ASUS News (formerly called **The Clarion** and last published in 1963) will be happy to see anyone interested in working on the paper in the ASUS office in Room 446 of the Union, weekdays between 2 and 4 pm.

m.t.c. bus passes

Photographs will be taken in Redpath Hall on Thursday, October 28 from 8:30 pm to 12 noon and from 1 pm to 4 pm.

Status, affairs, & (oh yes) films

Low moans of ecstasy, images of clutching fingers and convulsing bodies, dialogue with lines like "But do you think it's right, Naspopo?" and shots of endless steppes are some of the fare offered by the McGill Film Society every Friday and Saturday from about now until April.

It is possible to see 50 films for 16.5 cents each. Obviously as a way of entertaining your girlfriend on the cheap and at the same time getting a free education in the art of film, it's hard to beat this. There is as well a considerable social cachet in being a member and coming to the shows: all the big wheeels on campus are there, nervously smoking black sheroots and always wearing the regulation dark glasses. Also you can find out who is having an affair with whom.

The Film Society is run by people who know about film rather than films. They will supply you with blurbs written in incomprehensible fashion with sentences like "Antonioni is clearly trying to evoke the baroque quality lying at the heart of his own anomie" and you have to fill in whether you liked the film or disliked it or were undecided. They need love.

No cheques

They do not take cheques; they think that "la série d'essai" is spelled "le série" and they use words like cinéastes and montage. One of the major joys of visiting the Film Society is watching the number of times the film breaks down. The average is five times per showing and nobody really cares since this is part of the fun. The Film Society never apologizes for breakdowns. Once it was concerned with the making of a film about McGill. Happily, the film has never appeared.

The Film Society says it is one of the biggest in Canada. It probably is. It is also one of the few campus activities that one can say really is not a complete waste of time. The programme for the coming year is a nice balance of eggheady-type films and real movies about real people.

Anyone who is even intermittently interested in living would be quite mad not to join the Film Society. There are still lots of tickets left for most of the shows and they can be bought at the Box Office.

commuter train forms

Commuter train forms are now being validated in the Registrar's Office. Student Card claim checks must be shown. Students under 21 are eligible for reduced fares upon presentation of a validated form at the railroad ticket office.

Debaters defeat pregnant resolution: vote to keep women on the streets

By an almost unanimous vote last night, McGillians decided that they preferred their women barefoot, barren and in the bedroom rather than barefoot, pregnant and in the kitchen.

The decision came after a hot debate in the Leacock Auditorium, sponsored by the Debating Union in conjunction with Freshman reception.

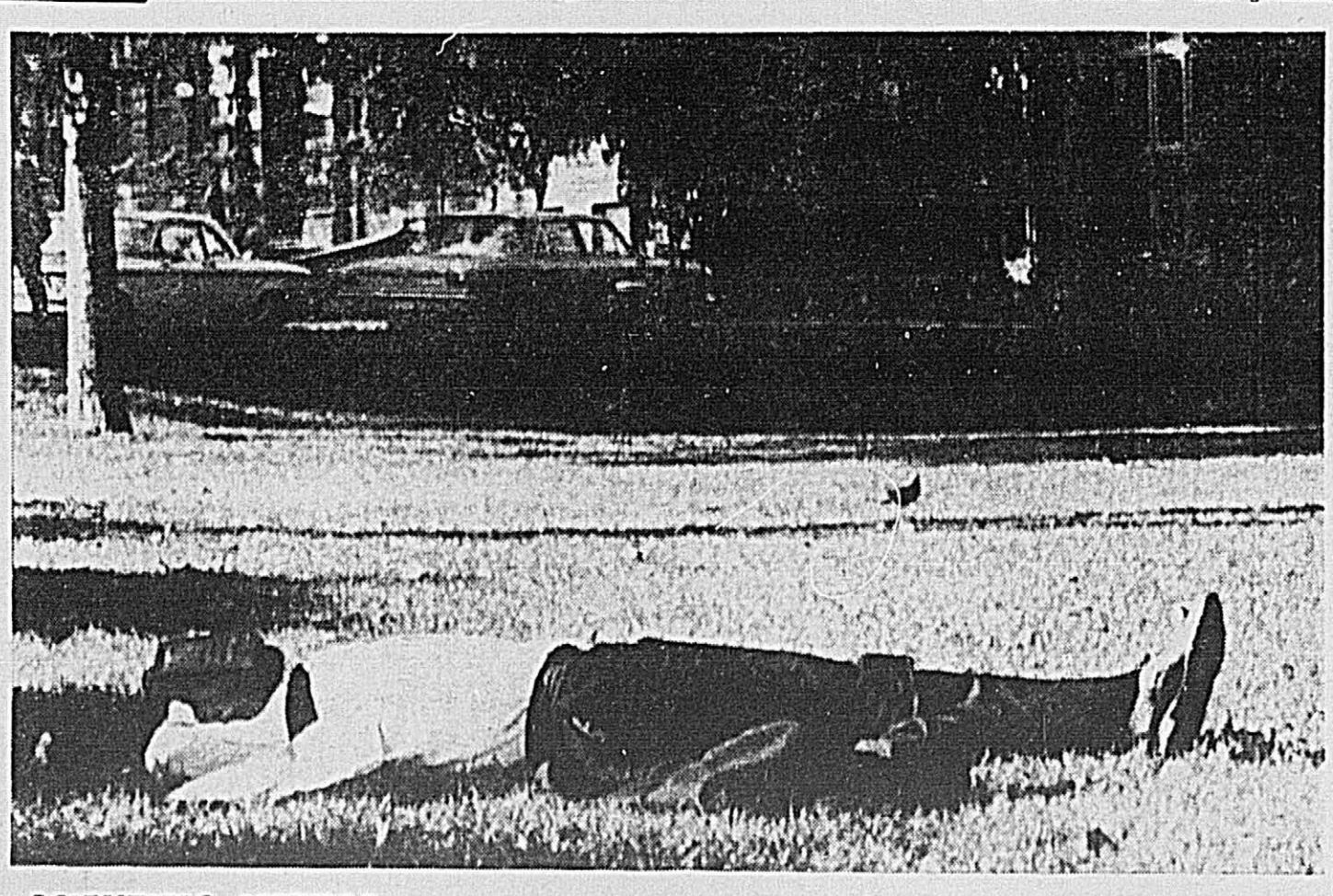
To implement the resolution, Mark Feifer of the affirmative suggested that family planning centers adopt a positive approach and distribute vitamins rather than contraceptives. The idea was not well received.

For the negative Judy Lee began with an impromptu striptease (as in fact the entire debate was impromptu). During the course of her remarks, Miss Lee managed to make her points quite apparent.

Information . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Located in the External Affairs Department, the Bureau will be available to any student group with any problems in the nature of publicity. The Bureau will, however, handle directly only the programs of the student government itself.



SCIENTIFIC METHOD: Shown in touchingly pastoral repose, this student is actually repeating Newton's classical experiment, which led to the Law of Universal Gravitation. His persistence in the face of a definite paucity of nearby apple trees was amazing.

McGILL DAILY

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA
Fifty-Fifth year of publication

SEPTEMBER 24, 1965

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, Telephone 288-4231. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St. RADIO-TV Printing Co. — 109

MANAGING BOARD

Patrick D. MacFadden ..... Editor-in-Chief
Sandy Gage ..... Managing Editor
A. David McFarlane ..... Business Manager

DEPARTMENT HEADS

James E. Smith (News Editor); Aaron Sarna (News features Editor); Robert Chodos (Copy Editor); Bernie Stern (Sports Editor); Bill Baker (Photography Editor), John Dufort (Archives Librarian); Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

STAFF FOR THIS ISSUE

news: grant Clarke, dave chenoweth, sheldon schreter, robert taylor, vicky becker, lory dombrowski.
photography: aquarius
sports: misguided fools
desk: bob, who should not appear here, see above, and douglas.

Salud, Lucien

To have become a folk hero at the age of fifty is a considerable feat; to have evaded at least four police forces for several months, to have counted among your contacts the elected representatives of the Canadian Government and to have been instrumental in almost bringing it to its knees puts you into the top category immediately. It is little wonder that Cité Libre, an eminently respectable magazine, recently saw fit to compare you with Arsène Lupin, the famed "gentleman cambrioleur". The comparison is justified.

The thought of your sitting within spitting distance of City Hall, drinking long, cool drinks and settling back with a copy of the **Financial Times** while all around you, police agents swarmed like flies is certainly a piquant one. The last time we saw you, you looked fit and sun-tanned, waving goodby to the sympathetic stenographers who cheered you as the State wafted you off to the Deep South, the most recent and most scandalous example of brain drain.

We understand that since that time you have had differences of opinion with the jury on the whole question of what kind of opiates people should be allowed to indulge in; we would merely comment that you seemed to us to be providing a service for which there must have been a considerable demand. And as far as we can establish, your particular brand was not conducive to cancer.

It may be that we will not see you again for some time; rest assured, however, that your reputation is by now firmly established. You have joined the Immortals. It may be little consolation to you but had you been alive in a less critical age, you might very well have become a Senator.

Getting his man

It is some months now since Mr. Ralph Cowan, Liberal M.P., inquired plaintively in the House why it was that the public was still paying men who had been found guilty of mishandling public funds. Mr. Cowan had in mind chief RCMP Superintendent Rene Belec and Inspector Joseph Poitras, both of whom had been fired from the force after an inquiry had found funny things happening to the kitty.

Belec, said Mr. Cowan, was getting a $4,624 annual pension and Poitras $1,562.

The pensions are being paid for "good and faithful service"...

Of Teacups

One of the less obvious changes arising from the migration to McTavish Street has been the rather startling shrinkage in the size of the teacup currently being used in the mammoth feeding arena on the second floor.

A close scrutiny reveals that the entire bottom of the cup has, in the most subtle way, disappeared. The opening at the top of the cup remains the traditional size and when the cup is tilted, one notes that the rim still comes up to meet the nose about halfway. This comforting feeling should not, however, be allowed to fool anyone. The amount of liquid that can be accommodated has been drastically reduced although needless to say the price remains the same.

Elegant the new cups may be. But in the sweltering atmosphere of the new concrete hell, where passions flare suddenly and feeling is running high, it is surely misguided to sacrifice quantity for a spurious couthness.

LETTERS

Daily On The Right Track

Dear sir:

Like Mr. Russel, I too am an avid reader of **Daily** editorials, and I haven't missed one for nearly a decade.

Still I find Mr. Russel's letter, which chides past editors among other things, a continuing trend by the **Daily's** detractors. But for my money I'd rather have campus journalism of the emerging activist brand than the stuffy, commercialistic verbolalia found in so many papers in the "outside world". So what's wrong with the **Daily** taking a swipe at some of our sacred cows? We don't expect to construct a better society on the slums of the existing one. So we clear out the slums and attack slummish attitudes. After all, even England has finally awakened to her land tenure problem more than 50 years after Churchill blasted the landlords.

And I cannot agree with Mr. Russell's view that the year will be wasted "railing against institutions no one else really objects to". If he is correct, then we must be badly misinformed, but in view of the increasing tendency to violent revolution in most parts of the world, I should suspect that not everybody is in accord with these institutions.

So how about giving the **Daily** a chance? If it has been a bit of a rah-rah journal in the past, I suppose this is because a lot of people wanted it that way, and there was no harm in it. But the trend in the collegiate press is to political action, and I expect that the **Daily** won't miss the train, railing or not.

Ron Fleischman

Silly Old Daily

Dear Sir:

The **Daily's** new lively style deserves praise, and should serve to renew waning student interest in your publication. It is unfortunate that you have sacrificed journalistic responsibility to attain sensationalism in your editorial columns. Yesterday's attempt to analyze conservatism was ludicrous.

You claim that the McGill P.C. Club is controlled by the forces of "Goldwaterism". This is completely false. Never has the club supported Mr. Goldwater or his fantastical policies. As a deviant from the political mainstream, the editor should be wary to indulge (sic) in such irresponsible smears.

Unlike the political party with which the editor is more familiar, the P.C. Party permits differences of opinion, and a small minority within the party would support a Canadian Goldwater. This is the price which all democratic parties must pay in the interest of free discussion — rather an ineffectual fringe than purges and a party line.

Your conception of conservatism is most amusing. I congratulate you for having heard of Edmund Burke, but Canadian conservatism is derived from many sources rather than from on one outdated 19th century political philosopher. As the Liberal Party has moved toward the collectivist viewpoint, Canadians who value individualism have been attracted toward the Progressive Conservative Party. The P.C.'s owe more to Jefferson and Lafollette than to Burke and Grant.

The editor sees the bogeyman of American interests manipulating Canadian politics. Will U.S. allow its Canadian lackeys to permit Quebec independence? While appreciating the reasons for your error of judgment, may I remind the editor that only one political party in Canada takes orders from a foreign source.

I admire your literary abilities, but doubt whether your political views are shared by many McGill students. The Daily is the student newspaper, not the soapbox for one extremist political viewpoint.

Michael Vineberg BCL I, MAI

Inefficiency Reigning

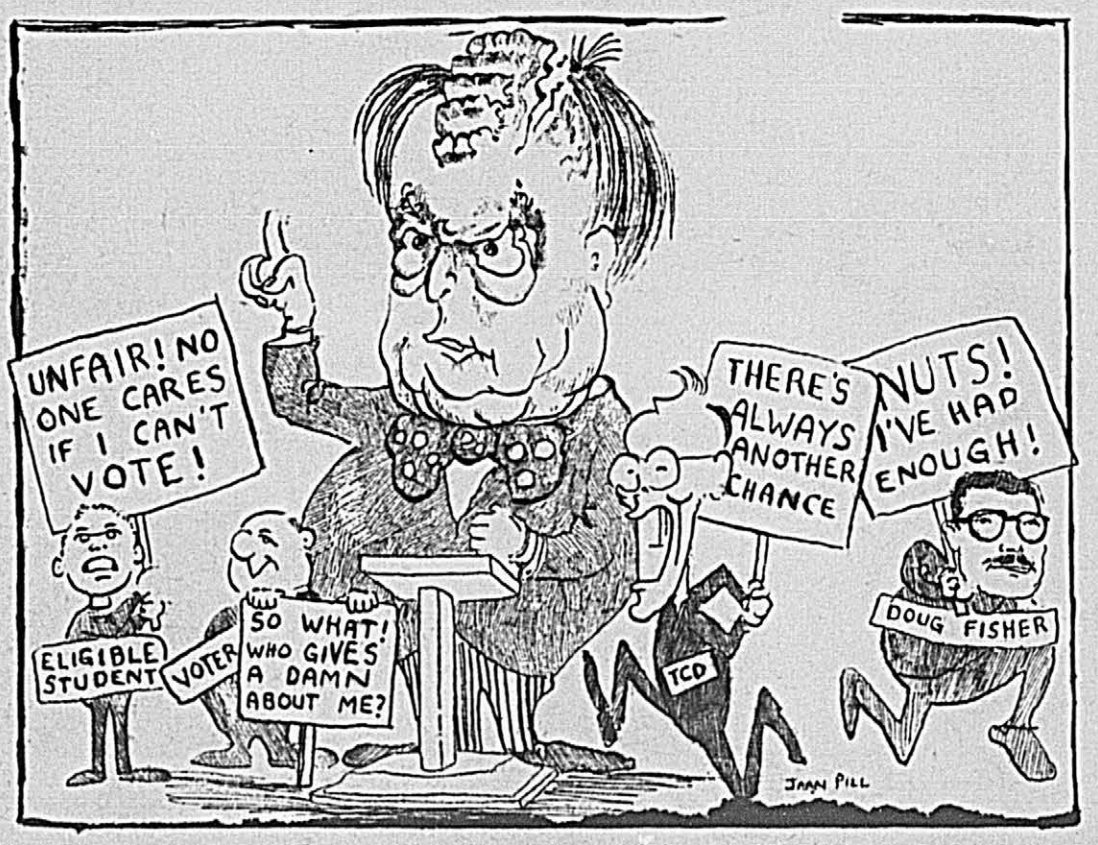
Dear Sir,

The porters in the Leacock Building have done it again. They finished their research in August as usual and by September 20 were ready with the most time consuming process possible for getting a locker. They weren't going to have three or four people taking names in different places; students would begin to expect efficiency that way.

Instead they were going to position one man in a little glass shack and instruct him to chat, take names, check cards, and counter-check cards until the line of people waiting for lockers stretched all the way around the third floor. This would control the rioting college students and at the same time maintain the proper degree of bureaucratic relaxation.

I congratulate the porters for their clear thinking, and hope that they share in the extra $100. we paid this year in fees.

Aaron Rynd



NOW

THE FACTS ABOUT THE WAR IN VIET NAM

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, U THANT, HAS CALLED FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO STOP THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH VIET NAM, AND STATED THAT IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNEW THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION THEY WOULD WANT TO WITHDRAW FROM THIS WAR. THE OBVIOUS IMPLICATION OF HIS REMARKS IS THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONCEALED THE TRUTH ABOUT ITS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN VIET-NAM FROM ITS OWN PEOPLE.

THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN JUSTIFICATION FOR ITS POLICIES IN SOUTH VIET NAM RESTS ON FOUR MAIN ARGUMENTS:

1. THE AMERICANS CLAIM THAT THEY HAVE A "RIGHT" TO BE THERE —THAT THEY WERE INVITED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIET NAM.
2. THEY STATE THAT THIS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIET NAM, WHILE THE VIET CONG ARE "COMMUNIST TERRORISTS".
3. THEY CLAIM THAT NORTH VIET NAM HAS BEEN GUILTY OF "AGGRESSION" AGAINST SOUTH VIET NAM.
4. THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ORIGINALLY DEFENDED AIR STRIKES AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM AS RETALIATORY, NOW HAS ABANDONED THIS FICTION AND SPEAKS OF THEM AS PRESSURE NECESSARY TO FORCE NORTH VIETNAM INTO "UNCONDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS" TO END THE WAR.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EXAMINE THESE ARGUMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF THE FACTS, AND SO TO DETERMINE WHETHER U THANT'S CHARGES ARE JUSTIFIED. IN DOING SO, ONLY AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION SOURCES WILL BE QUOTED.

1. The Americans have a legal right to be in South Viet Nam

In 1940, Indochina, which had been harshly administered by France for 56 years, was put at the disposal of the Japanese invader by Governor-General Decoux, an Axis-sympathizer. French and allied Vietnamese forces were allowed to remain as unhappy stewards. According to Harold R. Isaacs, more than 2,000,000 Indo-Chinese died of starvation.

In the war against Japan, our only allies in Indochina were guerrilla forces led by Ho Chi Minh, which by 1945 were in control of the country with the Japanese and French military forces confined to barracks. A constitution was drafted, elections held by different parties, and Ho Chi Minh became premier of all Vietnam as leader of a coalition government. Amazed French civilians sat unmolested in cafes. The nation enjoyed only a few weeks of peace and independence before the arrival of European forces, when the French re-conquest began.

The forces loyal to Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Minh, led by General Giap, fought to drive the French out of Indochina. France had at its command an army of half a million men, massive financial aid from the United States, and complete mastery of the air. However, the Viet Minh had the support of the mass of the populace and were finally victorious. This victory further enhanced the popularity of Ho Chi Minh, a Communist and a Nationalist, as a Vietnamese leader who had succeeded in driving a brutal, oppressive colonial power from Indochina. President Eisenhower commented that the "mass of the population supported the enemy" (Viet Minh) to their military advantage and that "it was almost impossible to make the average Vietnamese peasant realize that the French, under whose rule his people had lived for some eighty years, were really fighting in the cause of freedom."

In 1954 a peace conference was convened at Geneva, chaired by Britain and the Soviet Union, and with all interested great powers invited to participate. This conference made an arbitrary and **temporary** division of Viet Nam at the 17th parallel, with the Viet Minh armies withdrawing north of the line, and the French to the south. This was to enable the French armies to leave Viet Nam without surrendering, and was to be for a two-year period only. The agreement stated "This demarcation is provisional, and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

In two years' time, in July, 1956, a national election was to be held by secret ballot, supervised by representatives of the International Control Commission, and Viet Nam was to be reunited under a central government. The Geneva Agreements banned reprisals, and prohibited military alliances with other nations, or any increase in foreign military personnel or armaments. It must be emphasized that the Great Powers which signed these agreements solemnly declared that Vietnam was one sovereign nation, not two.

The United States had been involved in Viet Nam since 1947 when it began to give military and economic aid to France; at the end of the war this had exceeded three billion dollars. It brought pressure against France to extend the war, and in its final year John Foster Dulles twice offered nuclear bombs to the French government.

(Duel at the Brink: Roscoe Drummond and Gaston Coblentz, New York, 1960).

The United States participated in the Geneva Conference but refused to sign the agreements; its attempts to sabotage the conference are described in Anthony Eden's memoirs, "Full Circle". However, it publicly promised to "refrain from the threat or the use of force" to disturb the agreements.

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

The provisional government in the southern half of the divided country was headed by Bao Dai, who had served as "puppet" emperor under both the French and the Japanese occupations, and was universally detested. Ngo Dinh Diem had sat out the war in the United States and in October, 1954, three months after the agreements were signed he was installed in Saigon to direct a puppet government for the United States. There was much opposition, but on November 17, General Collins, who was President Eisenhower's special representative in South Viet Nam, issued an ultimatum — the South Vietnamese army would receive no more American aid unless it supported Diem (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 1955, p. 14849). From this time on, the need for American aid kept the army in line, and the army removed or installed rulers in accordance with their degree of subservience to United States policy.

There was no question in anyone's mind that Diem, who was virtually unknown in Vietnam, was an American appointee. Guy La Chambre, Minister for the Indochina states, told the French Assembly: "France supported the government of Ngo Dinh Diem at the instance of the United States." (New York **Times**, Dec. 18, 1954). Sam Castan, senior editor of **Look** magazine, was more explicit: "John Foster Dulles picked him, Senator Mike Mansfield endorsed him, Cardinal Spellman praised him, Vice-President Nixon liked him, and President Eisenhower OK'd him." (Jan. 28, 1964).

In 1955 a referendum was held, which was described as "rigged" even in **Time** magazine (Nov. 23, 1960), and in which according to Edgar Snow, less than 15% even of those allowed to vote participated. Diem won an easy victory over Bao Dai. Lincoln White, State Department Press Officer, announced with truly monumental hypocrisy; "The people of Vietnam have spoken, and we, of course, recognize their decision." (New York **Times**, Oct. 25, 1955).

Immediately Diem began to receive massive military aid from the United States, in violation of the Geneva agreements. Diem proceeded to cut off all trade with the north, and proclaimed his refusal to accept the agreement for a nation-wide election. Instead, he used his police and troops against groups favouring union, jailing their leaders without trial and firing on demonstrators.

With American funds, he opened a military academy to train a new army, with the slogan "We will march to the North."

These open violations of the Geneva agreements not only received American support, but they were in effect an extension of American policy in Viet Nam. The reasons for American opposition to a national election are spelled out in the memoirs of General Eisenhower. He states that every expert whom he consulted agreed that if an election was held possibly 80% of the people of both North and South would vote for the coalition of parties under Ho Chi Minh.

("Mandate for Change": Dwight Eisenhower, Doubleday, New York, 1963. For general background information see "The Other Side of the River" by Edgar Snow, Random House, New York, 1962).

As for reprisals, the International Control Commission in the first year of the Diem regime itemized 319 losses of human life in the South, and commented that it was able to investigate only a small minority of the large number of incidents brought to its attention. There are no reports of reprisals in the North. The first nine reports listed a whole series of violations by Diem, and reports 8, 9, 10 stated that American arms were pouring in to his government in direct violations of the agreements.

The facts of the situation show that the "government" of South Viet Nam has had no legal basis since the deposition of Bao Dai. It was created and continues to exist in violation of the Geneva Conference. Far from being "invited" into South Viet Nam by its legal government, the Americans created this government, and have used it for their own purposes ever since.

2. The Government of South Viet Nam represents the people; the Viet Cong are "communist terrorists".

As Walter Lippman has pointed out, the government of South Viet Nam, even in the beginning when the people of that country were weary of war and willing to accept any rule that was not French, never has had the support of more than 30% of its people. Its base was among military officers, civil servants and businessmen who had collaborated with the French, and businessmen and officials who were making profitable contacts with the United States. Although 85% of the population were not Christians almost all key positions of power were held by Roman Catholics.

Diem is now generally admitted to have been typically fascist in his mentality and in his methods of rule. But in the early years, before popular opposition to his policies became too strong to be ignored, he was hailed as a hero by the American press, and dubbed "The Asian Winston Churchill" by no less a person than Lyndon Johnson.

From the beginning his government was an American creation, with 75% of its budget obtained from U.S. funds, and economic and military aid pouring in at the rate of $1.5 to $2 million a day. (As the **London Times** pointed out — Sept.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE WAR IN VIET NAM

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, U THANT, HAS CALLED FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO STOP THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH VIET NAM, AND STATED THAT IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNEW THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION THEY WOULD WANT TO WITHDRAW FROM THIS WAR. THE OBVIOUS IMPLICATION OF HIS REMARKS IS THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONCEALED THE TRUTH ABOUT ITS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN VIET-NAM FROM ITS OWN PEOPLE.

THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN JUSTIFICATION FOR ITS POLICIES IN SOUTH VIET NAM RESTS ON FOUR MAIN ARGUMENTS:

1. THE AMERICANS CLAIM THAT THEY HAVE A "RIGHT" TO BE THERE —THAT THEY WERE INVITED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIET NAM.
2. THEY STATE THAT THIS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIET NAM, WHILE THE VIET CONG ARE "COMMUNIST TERRORISTS".
3. THEY CLAIM THAT NORTH VIET NAM HAS BEEN GUILTY OF "AGGRESSION" AGAINST SOUTH VIET NAM.
4. THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ORIGINALLY DEFENDED AIR STRIKES AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM AS RETALIATORY, NOW HAS ABANDONED THIS FICTION, AND SPEAKS OF THEM AS PRESSURE NECESSARY TO FORCE NORTH VIETNAM INTO "UNCONDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS" TO END THE WAR.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EXAMINE THESE ARGUMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF THE FACTS, AND SO TO DETERMINE WHETHER U THANT'S CHARGES ARE JUSTIFIED. IN DOING SO, ONLY AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION SOURCES WILL BE QUOTED.

1. The Americans have a legal right to be in South Viet Nam

In 1940, Indochina, which had been harshly administered by France for 56 years, was put at the disposal of the Japanese invader by Governor-General Decoux, an Axis-sympathizer. French and allied Vietnamese forces were allowed to remain as unhappy stewards. According to Harold R. Isaacs, more than 2,000,000 Indo-Chinese died of starvation.

In the war against Japan, our only allies in Indochina were guerrilla forces led by Ho Chi Minh, which by 1945 were in control of the country with the Japanese and French military forces confined to barracks. A constitution was drafted, elections held by different parties, and Ho Chi Minh became premier of all Vietnam as leader of a coalition government. Amazed French civilians sat unmolested in cafes. The nation enjoyed only a few weeks of peace and independence before the arrival of European forces, when the French re-conquest began.

The forces loyal to Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Minh, led by General Giap, fought to drive the French out of Indochina. France had at its command an army of half a million men, massive financial aid from the United States, and complete mastery of the air. However, the Viet Minh had the support of the mass of the populace and were finally victorious. This victory further enhanced the popularity of Ho Chi Minh, a Communist and a Nationalist, as a Vietnamese leader who had succeeded in driving a brutal, oppressive colonial power from Indochina. President Eisenhower commented that the "mass of the population supported the enemy" (Viet Minh) to their military advantage and that "it was almost impossible to make the average Vietnamese peasant realize that the French, under whose rule his people had lived for some eighty years, were really fighting in the cause of freedom."

In 1954 a peace conference was convened at Geneva, chaired by Britain and the Soviet Union, and with all interested great powers invited to participate. This conference made an arbitrary and temporary division of Viet Nam at the 17th parallel, with the Viet Minh armies withdrawing north of the line, and the French to the south. This was to enable the French armies to leave Viet Nam without surrendering, and was to be for a two-year period only. The agreement stated "This demarcation is provisional, and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

In two years' time, in July, 1956, a national election was to be held by secret ballot, supervised by representatives of the International Control Commission, and Viet Nam was to be reunited under a central government. The Geneva Agreements banned reprisals, and prohibited military alliances with other nations, or any increase in foreign military personnel or armaments. It must be emphasized that the Great Powers which signed these agreements solemnly declared that Vietnam was one sovereign nation, not two.

The United States had been involved in Viet Nam since 1947 when it began to give military and economic aid to France; at the end of the war this had exceeded three billion dollars. It brought pressure against France to extend the war, and in its final year John Foster Dulles twice offered nuclear bombs to the French government.

(Duel at the Brink: Roscoe Drummond and Gaston Coblentz, New York, 1960).

The United States participated in the Geneva Conference but refused to sign the agreements; its attempts to sabotage the conference are described in Anthony Eden's memoirs, "Full Circle". However, it publicly promised to "refrain from the threat or the use of force" to disturb the agreements.

(Documents on International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 1957).

The provisional government in the southern half of the divided country was headed by Bao Dai, who had served as "puppet" emperor under both the French and the Japanese occupations, and was universally detested. Ngo Dinh Diem had sat out the war in the United States and in October, 1954, three months after the agreements were signed he was installed in Saigon to direct a puppet government for the United States. There was much opposition, but on November 17, General Collins, who was President Eisenhower's special representative in South Viet Nam, issued an ultimatum — the South Vietnamese army would receive no more American aid unless it supported Diem (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 1955, p. 14849). From this time on, the need for American aid kept the army in line, and the army removed or installed rulers in accordance with their degree of subservience to United States policy.

There was no question in anyone's mind that Diem, who was virtually unknown in Vietnam, was an American appointee. Guy La Chambre, Minister for the Indochina states, told the French Assembly: "France supported the government of Ngo Dinh Diem at the instance of the United States." (New York Times, Dec. 18, 1954). Sam Castan, senior editor of Look magazine, was more explicit: "John Foster Dulles picked him, Senator Mike Mansfield endorsed him, Cardinal Spellman praised him, Vice-President Nixon liked him, and President Eisenhower OK'd him." (Jan. 28, 1964).

In 1955 a referendum was held, which was described as "rigged" even in Time magazine (Nov. 23, 1960), and in which according to Edgar Snow, less than 15% even of those allowed to vote participated. Diem won an easy victory over Bao Dai. Lincoln White, State Department Press Officer, announced with truly monumental hypocrisy; "The people of Vietnam have spoken, and we, of course, recognize their decision." (New York Times, Oct. 25, 1955).

Immediately Diem began to receive massive military aid from the United States, in violation of the Geneva agreements. Diem proceeded to cut off all trade with the north, and proclaimed his refusal to accept the agreement for a nation-wide election. Instead, he used his police and troops against groups favouring union, jailing their leaders without trial and firing on demonstrators.

With American funds, he opened a military academy to train a new army, with the slogan "We will march to the North."

These open violations of the Geneva agreements not only received American support, but they were in effect an extension of American policy in Viet Nam. The reasons for American opposition to a national election are spelled out in the memoirs of General Eisenhower. He states that every expert whom he consulted agreed that if an election was held possibly 80% of the people of both North and South would vote for the coalition of parties under Ho Chi Minh.

("Mandate for Change": Dwight Eisenhower, Doubleday, New York, 1963. For general background information see "The Other Side of the River" by Edgar Snow, Random House, New York, 1962).

As for reprisals, the International Control Commission in the first year of the Diem regime itemized 319 losses of human life in the South, and commented that it was able to investigate only a small minority of the large number of incidents brought to its attention. There are no reports of reprisals in the North. The first nine reports listed a whole series of violations by Diem, and reports 8, 9, 10 stated that American arms were pouring in to his government in direct violations of the agreements.

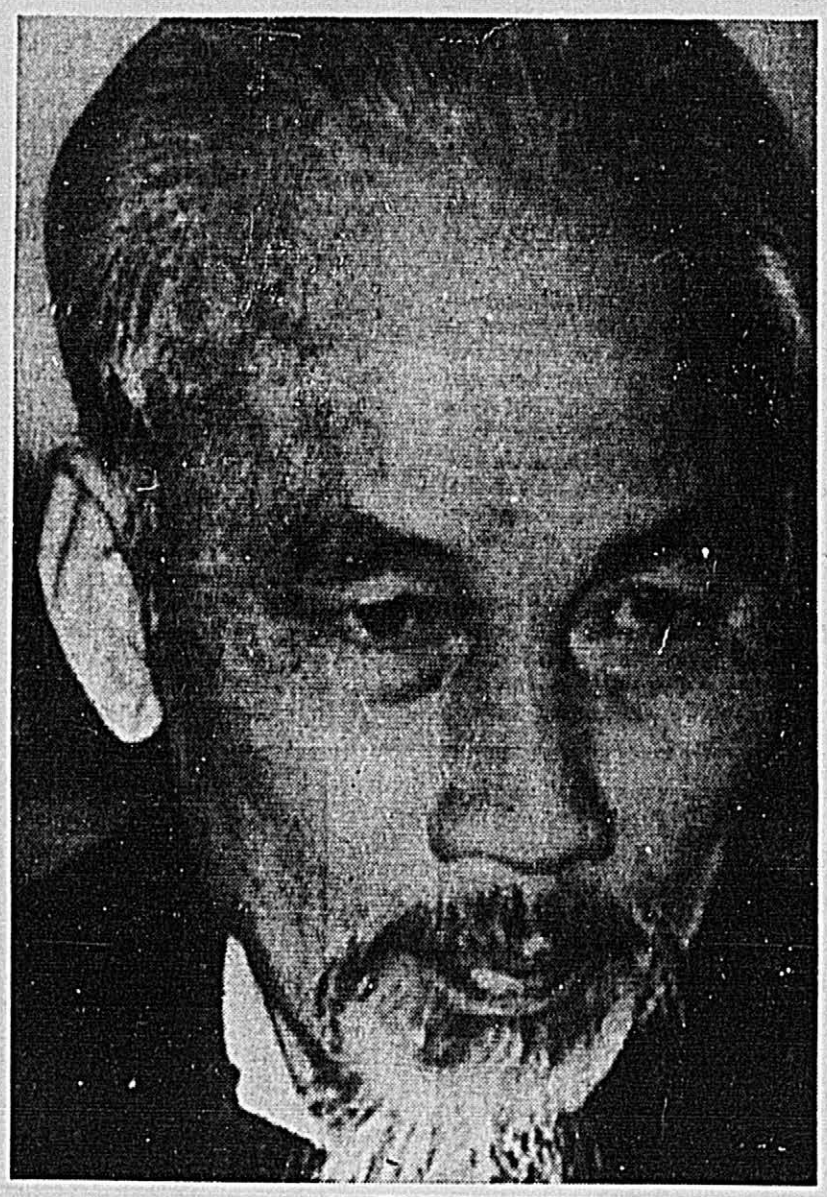
The facts of the situation show that the "government" of South Viet Nam has had no legal basis since the deposition of Bao Dai. It was created and continues to exist in violation of the Geneva Conference. Far from being "invited" into South Viet Nam by its legal government, the Americans created this government, and have used it for their own purposes ever since.

2. The Government of South Viet Nam represents the people; the Viet Cong are "communist terrorists".

As Walter Lippman has pointed out, the government of South Viet Nam, even in the beginning when the people of that country were weary of war and willing to accept any rule that was not French, never has had the support of more than 30% of its people. Its base was among military officers, civil servants and businessmen who had collaborated with the French, and businessmen and officials who were making profitable contacts with the United States. Although 85% of the population were not Christians almost all key positions of power were held by Roman Catholics.

Diem is now generally admitted to have been typically fascist in his mentality and in his methods of rule. But in the early years, before popular opposition to his policies became too strong to be ignored, he was hailed as a hero by the American press, and dubbed "The Asian Winston Churchill" by no less a person than Lyndon Johnson.

From the beginning his government was an American creation, with 75% of its budget obtained from U.S. funds, and economic and military aid pouring in at the rate of $1.5 to $2 million a day. (As the London Times pointed out — Sept.



Ho Chi Minh,
President, North Viet Nam

1964 — "Anyone put in power by the Americans would automatically forfeit any hope of mass backing). Despite this lavish aid, the government of South Viet Nam has never solved the problems of poverty and unemployment.

(Recently the Save the Children Fund appealed for aid for the starving children of South Viet Nam.)

Extremes of wealth and poverty, gambling, prostitution, dismal slums and luxurious places of entertainment, widespread graft and corruption characterize the Saigon regime.

In the **New York Herald Tribune** (Feb. 2, 1964) General Khanh publicly boasted that he had put aside $10 million in foreign banks. Other leading figures in the regime have been found to be using U.S. funds for personal gain; there have been many such scandals.

From the beginning, the government of South Viet Nam has been a military dictatorship. There is no freedom of speech or press. Thousands of opponents of the regime have been arrested and imprisoned without trial. Opposition parties have been outlawed. The persecution, arrests, torture and killing of the Buddhists, which received world publicity and led to the fall of Diem, was an extension of his methods of dealing with all political opponents. (It is interesting to note that Diem's security police, which carried on the anti-Buddhist campaigns, received a special grant of $3 millions yearly from the Americans, through the C.I.A.)

Writing in the **New Republic** (Nov. 25, 1957) during the hey-day of the Diem regime, when his accomplishments were being extolled in the American press, London Times correspondent David Hotham presented a more realistic picture:

> "There is in South Viet Nam no freedom of the press; there are ordered verdicts in the courts, and the clauses of the liberal constitution are a dead letter. The whole regime is a facade, propped up by money from across the seas . . . The economic situation rots hourly . . . The unemployed number hundreds of thousands . . . with all the influx of aid . . . nothing is done for the people . . . Diem's army and police have been notorious for their activities in the villages — widespread arrest and imprisonment without evidence and without trial of persons suspected of being 'enemies of the state' . . . 14,000 were arrested in Annam alone at the time of the March, 1956, elections."

At the beginning Diem had control over the cities. When he began to move into the villages, at first he had some success. But opposition to his policies developed as the peasants realized that he refused to hold national elections and reunify the country, and that he was conscripting an army for a new war — this time against the north. The landlords, who had been refugees in Saigon, moved back to the countryside to claim land which had been taken over by the peasants during the war. In some cases these landlords, backed up by police and troops, even demanded payment of back rent. As opposition grew, the Diem police became more brutal. Hugo Devillers, a Catholic anti-communist observer, wrote in **The China Quarterly** (March, 1962):

> "A certain sequence of events became almost classical: denunciation, encirclement of villages, raids, arrests, plundering, interrogations enlivened by torture, deportation and regrouping of the populace."

Tens of thousands were arrested, tortured, imprisoned without trial. These were the tactics of desperation and failed to achieve their objectives. Opposition grew, and led in 1960 to the formation of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong. So overwhelming was the support for this movement that in two years' time it had taken over control of 80% of the countryside.

(Vietnam: A Country at War, by Robert Sagliano, Asian Survey, January 1963).

Far from being a group of communist "terrorists", the National Liberation Front is a broad organization including almost all political and religious opponents of the Diem dictatorship. Its thirty-one-member central committee is headed by a non-communist lawyer who had spent years in Saigon prisons for his defence of civil rights. Represented are leading Buddhists, Catholics and Protestants, as well as business men and representatives of the three leading opposition parties. Its programme is far from communist in tone — it calls for peace, withdrawal of United States armed forces, democratic elections and eventual reunification with the north around a policy of neutralism.

(See the article by Waverley Root on the leadership of the N.L.F., Victoria times).

The actual civil war in Vietnam broke out long before the formation of the National Liberation Front, and was between the Diem regime and the armies of various anti-communist religious sects, some of which have since joined the National Liberation Front forces. It has been pointed out by many competent observers that the National Liberation Front was an indigenous movement growing out of widespread opposition to the Saigon government, and received little of any but moral support from North Vietnam. Apparently there is some bitterness in its ranks over the strict neutrality observed by North Vietnam in the early years of its existence. Hanoi explained this neutrality as necessary in order to avoid violation of the terms of the Geneva Agreements.

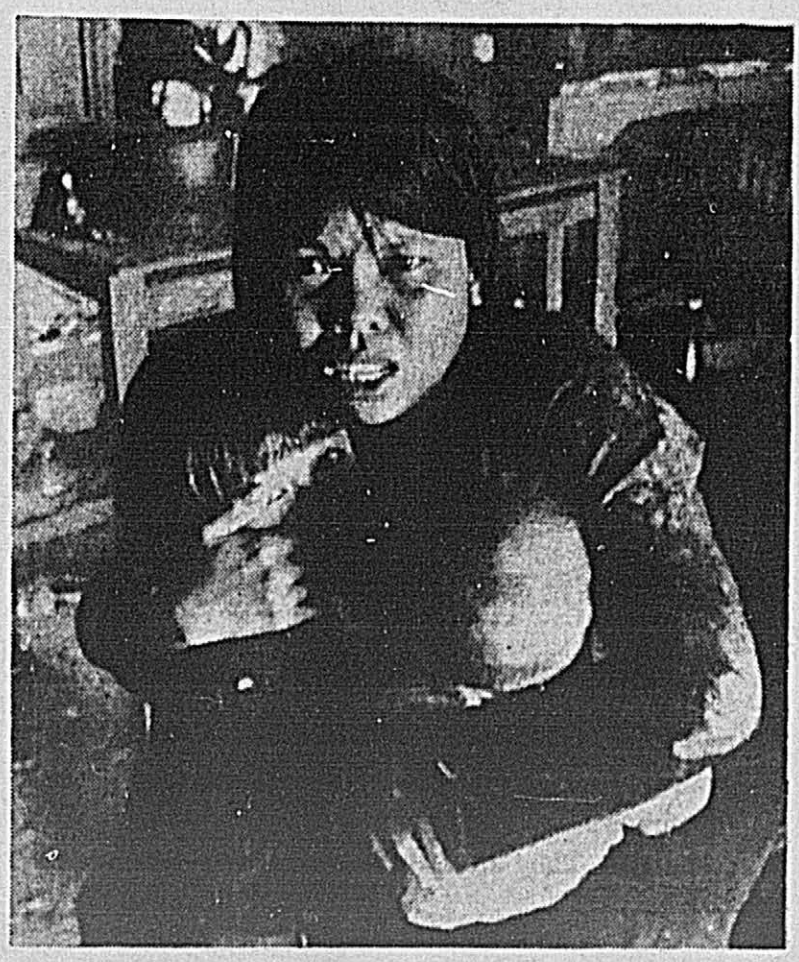
Of the three regional governments of Viet Nam, that is, the South Vietnamese, the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese regimes, none is a multi-party democracy with a free press. Whatever methods these regimes may use to keep themselves in power, the Saigon regime is unique in at least two respects: (1) It is involved in the unilateral violation of Viet Nam by a foreign power bombing "in the defence of Freedom", and (2) It has turned its Air Force against its own people.

A Reuter's despatch, published in the **Victoria Times**, March 18, 1965:

> "Forty-eight persons, including 45 children, were killed Wednesday when South Vietnamese air force planes 'bombed a village (five miles from the major U.S. air base) at Da Nang. It was regarded as Communist-controlled despite its nearness to the U.S. base.
>
> Heavy civilian casualties have resulted frequently from air strikes on hamlets where Viet Cong are believed to be operating." (Bold type ours.)

On March 7th the **New York Times** reported from Saigon that officially registered Vietnamese deaths from bombing rose from 276 in January, 1964, to 1,329 in November, and have exceeded 1,000 in each month since. "For some time," the despatch continued, "the attitude has been that if a village supports the Vietcong, the population is culpable." An American officer was quoted "Certainly some civilians get killed. Civilians get killed in every war."

American newspapermen have been barred from the Da Nang Air Base. But they have reported that



American planes are systematically bombing villages in both North and South Viet Nam, using napalm and phosphorus bombs as well as conventional explosives. According to the **Washington Post News Service**, March 4th, "U.S. pilots are given a square marked on a map and told to hit every hamlet within the area." "I killed 40 Vietcong today," one pilot told the Associated Press on March 3rd. "That's the number they told me were in the village, anyhow, and I levelled it."

The government of South Viet Nam has suffered many changes in personnel since the downfall of Diem, but never has it won popular support, nor has it moved to implement democratic policies. As the **New York Times** admitted (May 31, 1964):

> "The hard truth is that General Khanh seems to have nothing keeping him in power except his own shrewdness, and United States support. There is no evidence of a widespread willingness to fight for Nguyen Khanh, or for that matter for any government Saigon has offered in recent years."

3. "North Viet Nam Is the Aggressor"

This charge by the United States has been so widely repeated that it will come as a shock to most readers to learn that there never has been any evidence that the North Vietnamese or the Chinese are "the aggressors" in the war being waged by the United States in Vietnam.

In fact, all available evidence, including the White Paper issued by the U.S. State Department to justify its air raids on North Vietnam, points the other way.

The invasion of the North has always been an avowed aim of the South Viet Nam military dictatorship since the days of Diem. The Americans have been deeply involved in this aim. They have assisted by violating territorial waters of North Viet Nam (the Tonkin Gulf "attack" on U.S. ships came while they were in North Viet Nam territorial waters within three to eleven miles from shore, and while South Viet Nam vessels were shelling North Viet Nam positions on islands off its coast). American planes have violated North Viet Nam air space on reconnaissance flights, dropping "special troops" by parachute, and in small scale bombing raids long before the United States openly admitted its air attacks.

The pattern is remarkably consistent. The American Government at first denies such acts of aggression and then is forced to admit them and claim that they are justified. But there is no justification for bombing North Viet Nam towns and villages. A hospital and school were hit on the first big raid. These raids are acts of aggression against a country with whom the United States is not at war.

It is ironical that four months before the openly admitted attacks took place Adlai Stevenson told the U.N. Security Council that the U.S. had "repeatedly expressed" its emphatic disapproval of retaliatory raids "wherever they occur and by whomever they are committed." (**I. F. Stone's Weekly**, Aug. 24, 1964). Many American newspapers have pointed out that the plans for these raids were drawn up and approved months before the incidents for which the Americans claimed to be retaliating. The United States has been directly and indirectly involved in acts of aggression for many years not only against North Viet Nam, but against Laos and Cambodia as well.

(See "The Invisible Government" by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, Random House, New York, 1964; and "A Nation of Sheep" by William J. Lederer, W. W. Norton, New York, 1961).

Writing in the New York Times (June 27, 1964), C. L. Sulzberger, a supporter of American policies in Indochina, had this to say:

> "In 1961 a South Viet Nam 'First Operation Group' was established under U.S. direction to fight secret operations in North Viet

Bumper by Houdaille Industries

Nickel chrome plating takes it all with a grain of salt

Winter goes to war on automobiles, with snow, ice and road salt. But modern automobiles fight back. Take the bumpers, for example. They are finished with multi-layer nickel chrome. It resists corrosion. Keeps bumpers looking new for a long time. And in this new, improved automobile bumper finish, nickel's contribution is quality.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

CLAUDE: But it's the third time in a week that I've lost an Indian wrestling match.

BEA: It's remarkable how that soft lambswool sweater can take it. Still looks great for other kinds of activities, too.

CLAUDE: I knew it would stand up. It's famous British Byford quality.

BEA: Oh, Byford! Designer, Hardy Amies!

CLAUDE: Who's he?

BEA: He's an international designer known all over the world for expert styling. He's from England. The British really know wool and how to handle it.

CLAUDE: What's an Indian wrestling match when I have you, and Byford, too! ca-s-66

this exclusive, made in England,

Byford
Model #M28
at better stores everywhere.

BYFORD DESIGN CONSULTANT: HARDY AMIES

Nam. Now, as we have shown in Laos, we contemplate backing this sort of action with air support. The problem is that the forces dropped in North Viet Nam were unable to establish any base. They had no support from the local population, were quickly reported to the military authorities, and were wiped out."

(This last statement is odd in view of the American claim that the Ho Chi Minh regime is a "shaky dictatorship", and his people are yearning for "liberation".)

Aviation Week (April 6, 1964) reveals the techniques used to disguise open American intervention:

> "An air cargo company, Air America, is the principal instrument for the extension of the war in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam. This company has 200 aircraft . . . it is airlifting South Vietnam special troops to various places. These are under the command of U.S. Army General Paul D. Harkins, and the pilots are former U.S. military pilots."

No one denies that fighting men and weapons from the north have found their way to the Viet Cong. The extent of this infiltration is not known, although it is reasonable to believe that is has increased since the large scale American intervention. However, General Paul D. Harkins, who plays a leading role in South Viet Nam, stated in the **Washington Post** (March 5, 1963):

> "The guerrillas are not being reinforced or systematically supplied from North Vietnam, China or any where else. They depend for weapons primarily on whatever they can capture."

David Halberstam, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting on Vietnam, stated in the **New York Times** (March 6, 1964):

> "The war is largely a conflict of southerners fought on southern land. No capture of North Vietnamese in the south has come to light, and it is generally believed that most Viet Cong weapons have been seized from the South Vietnamese (government) forces."

The **New York World Telegram** stated (Jan. 5, 1965):

> "There is not one shred of evidence that the weapons used by the Viet Cong originate in the north. At the outset the Viet Cong used crude homemade weapons, but the bulk of their arms now are captured or otherwise acquired from the woefully inept defenders of South Viet Nam."

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has opposed United States involvement in Viet Nam from the beginning. On the subject of alleged "aggression" from the north he has stated categorically in the Senate that he had repeatedly cross-examined witnesses from the Pentagon and State Department and has always received the answer that there are no military personnel in South Viet Nam from North Viet Nam, China, Laos, Cambodia or anywhere else. When he asked the question: "Are the Viet Cong South Vietnamese almost entirely?", he was answered "Yes". The same is true of their weapons. Senator Morse concludes that the so-called "supply lines" which Americans are bombing are little more than a myth.

South Vietnamese claims of infiltration, formerly denied by American authorities, have recently been revived in connection with American air attacks on North Viet Nam, in a White Paper published by the American State Department and in the minority report made by the Canadian representative on the International Control Commission. The White Paper, which was heralded as containing "conclusive proof" of North Vietnamese aggression is a curious document. Essentially, it is a rehash of old propaganda stories long discredited. To back up the claim that there are 39,000 North Vietnamese infiltrators, it cites 18 names. Of these, nine were from the south, four from the north, and five not identified. (As a footnote, it is worthwhile to mention that in the first nine months of 1963 the Government of North Viet Nam claims to have captured and identified 76 South Viet Nam soldiers, specially trained by American advisors, and dropped into North Viet Nam by parachute from American planes). We must remember that the Viet Minh army of 100,000 men, many of them from the southern part of the country, withdrew north of the temporary boundary in 1954. It is little wonder that some of these men have returned to their homes and families, and that they have joined the Viet Cong.

Following the publication of the White Paper, **I. F. Stone's Weekly** obtained from the Pentagon press office a precise statement of the number of weapons captured from the guerrillas and the number lost to them over the past three years. The figures were as follows:

	Captured from Guerrillas	Lost to the Guerrillas
1962	4,800	5,200
1963	5,400	8,500
1964	4,900	13,700
3-year Total	15,100	27,400

Appendix "D" of the White Paper provides a list of weapons, ammunition and other supplies of Communist origin captured from the guerrillas over the 18-month period from June, 1962 to January 29 last year. Out of the total of some 7,500 weapons captured during that period only 179 could be classified as Communist made, and of these only 26 were alleged to have been made or modified in North Viet Nam. The total additional supplies attributed to North Viet Nam sources included 16 helmets, one uniform and an undisclosed number of mess kits, belts, socks and sweaters. These figures were not only published in **I. F. Stone's Weekly News Letter** of March 8, 1965, but were re-published in paid advertisements in the **New York Times** March 7, 1965, and their authenticity has not been denied. These figures represent less than 2½% of the total weapons captured.

It has been freely admitted in the American press that the South Vietnamese troops, in addition to being unwilling to fight for their government, have deserted to the Viet Cong in large numbers. (The Viet Cong claim that more than 50,000 went over to their side in the first nine months of 1964). These troops bring their United States-made weapons with them. They are trained in their use by American "advisors", and technical pamphlets on using the weapons have been published in their language. Successful raids on American bases have been made with U.S. mortars and ammunition (this was admitted by the Pentagon). Vietnamese troops stationed in defence of these bases have either not intervened or, in some cases, have helped the Viet Cong raiders.

Even more extraordinary is the text of the Canadian minority report. It refers to "South Viet Nam sources" who charge that 39,000 North Viet Nam soldiers have infiltrated into the South. It is careful neither to "confirm or deny" these allegations. Yet it uses them to defend U.S. aerial attacks on the north. The same curious reasoning might have been used to justify Hitler's invasion of Poland after he had claimed that the Poles were "aggressors".

Speaking at a public meeting in Toronto, Colonel Bradley Webb, a former military advisor to the Commission and a frequent visitor to Viet Nam, said that the Canadian minority report was probably "strongly influenced" by the United States. He said that as far as he was aware "there had been no significant infiltration of North Vietnamese troops or equipment into South Viet Nam." (Victoria Daily Times, March 15, 1965).

The majority report, signed by India and Poland, quite properly ignored allegations and stuck to the proven facts—that the United States was carrying on armed aggression against a country on whom she had made no declaration of war.

Neutral observers, and even American officials themselves, have agreed that both China and North Viet Nam have from the very beginning been extremely careful to avoid any action which might be construed as "aggression" in the South. Writing in the **New York Times** (June 21, 1964), Tad Szulc quotes top U.S. officials to say that North Viet Nam has not been sending men into the south.

> "The guerrilla units that infiltrate from the north are South Vietnamese who stayed north of the armistice line at the end of the war in 1954."

The same story comments on an analysis made by top U.S. officials who concluded that China is unlikely to commit any act of aggression. In fact, China's refusal to be provoked into war over Viet Nam has been discussed repeatedly in the American press—often with sneers about her "weakness" or "cowardice".

Any talk of North Vietnamese "aggression" must explain these stubborn facts:

1. There has never been any evidence that more than a trickle of arms has reached the South, and the number of northern infiltrators there has always been considerably fewer than the number of American "advisors".

2. "North" and "South" Viet Nam are artificial entities, resulting from an agreement which was to last for two years only, and was not in any way to be considered as forming permanent political or territorial boundaries. This boundary still exists because of the refusal of the United States and its government in the South to allow reunification through a national election, in direct violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements. This boundary no longer has any validity, and the war has become a struggle for national independence against foreign intervention.

3. Since its creation the government of South Viet Nam has all but declared war on the north, and has repeatedly violated its air space and territorial waters; it has with American help trained and dispatched special troops to infiltrate the North.

4. The United States offers "unconditional discussions"

There has been world wide criticism of American actions in Vietnam. An apparent shift in policy, signalled by President Johnson's speech on April 7 offering "unconditional discussions" with North Vietnam, won a momentary propaganda victory. But since then the United States has "escalated" the war, pouring in additional thousands of troops, no longer euphemistically called advisors, and stepping up bombing raids against both North and South Vietnam. Influential American critics of their own government's policies have concluded that the offer of discussion was "mere verbal trickery, to quell the peace-mongering critics at home and abroad." (**New York Times**, April 25).

Any objective analysis of the American position leads to the same distasteful conclusion. President Johnson's offer was predicated on the assumption that "North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam." This is simply not true. The government of South Vietnam is not independent. It is an American creation, and could not last a week without American military support. It is fighting, not against North Vietnam, but against the National Liberation Front, which is the effective government in large sections of the country, and controls most of its territory.

Senator Wayne Morse stated, in the Senate on April 7: "I am advised that if an election were held today, Ho Chi Minh would undoubtedly be elected President of both North and South Vietnam, as would have been the case in 1956 when the United States prevented the very election called for by the Geneva accords."

(Continued on page 12)

ARTICLES ON THE VIET NAM SITUATION WILL BE PRINTED IN NOW FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, IN PREPARATION FOR THE TEACH-IN ON VIET NAM PLANNED FOR OCTOBER 9. READERS ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR REPRINTING.

THIS WEEK'S ANALYSIS WAS PREPARED BY A STUDY GROUP OF THE VICTORIA BRANCH OF THE WORLD FEDERALISTS, AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE POLICY OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE WORLD FEDERALISTS OF CANADA IS THE CANADIAN AFFILIATE OF A WORLD WIDE ORGANIZATION WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS AT THE HAGUE IN HOLLAND. THIS ORGANIZATION PROMOTES THE STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE POINT WHERE IT CAN FUNCTION AS A LIMITED WORLD GOVERNMENT, WITH POWER TO DEFINE AND TO ENFORCE WORLD LAW TO THE EXTENT NEEDED TO KEEP THE PEACE BETWEEN NATIONS. IT IS A NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT, BUT WORKS IN CLOSE CONJUNCTION WITH GOVERNMENT AND WITH PARLIAMENT, AND SOME SEVENTY MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, DRAWN FROM ALL PARTIES, ARE ENROLLED IN THE AFFILIATED PARLIAMENTARY WORLD GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION. CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS ARE AT 46 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE PAMPHLET MAY BE OBTAINED FOR 25 CENTS EACH, 5 FOR ONE DOLLAR, OR 20 FOR THREE DOLLARS, FROM DR. E. H. RICHARDSON, CHAIRMAN VIET NAM STUDY GROUP, 4497 ARSENS PLACE, VICTORIA, BC.

Dry Bones

What withering fell away
more lightly than winter leaves
by rain severed from a spring tree?
Why were those moments
merged in me
more delicately, fixedly,
than drowned dustflecks
in a morning sunstream?

Warmmonth and greentree came;
I sang in me
of ever and she; of weeping gone
and the wind of spring; of
when the sand in summer clung
while we so sipped in August
the sweet dew of love that
drunken, we dreamed
of strutting peacocks purple clad,
squat and golden monkeys,
sweaty harvest gods,
of silver towers and diamond domes,
walks of marble and fat black bees
booming in the garden of paradise.

Magicians, we! Sorceress and Wizard,
the glass blue sky was our alembic,
the sun our flame,
and we, by love's craft, entered it
and stirred the brewing waters;
fingered with potent touch
sand shell and tree,
sought with soft words and naked dance
to formulate the command to call
the spirit forth which bound lake and land,
shot the green reed from sand
and dwelt in strange fish which lurked
in the shadow of the shore where
we dared to conjure.

I remember when tears were
for willows and the wind
unable to embrace like we;
I remember, deep in September,
when ancient reeds rasped
like old men and women at funeral,
and the marsh owl,
less than shadow, silent as sight,
dipped under the sabred moon,
a feathered luminescence,
melancholy, mute.

Remember the spider
at the centre of the web
waiting
for night and the soft glow fly?
spider at the centre
weave no more
your work is done;
the perished,
they come, come now,
o sing, sing la la,
sing la la;
tiny wingtips touch the threads
and stick;
o mourn, mourn la la,
mourn la la,
they all hang like dead leaves
on a tree and tremble
in the morning breeze.

That evening, after the rain,
the leaves, if you had seen them
fall uncaught through the wet
netted trees, then you would know
that you had seen all of our
minutes, too small to trap
in memory's skein, skatter
on the swift black stream,
yellow, bright and red moments
borne away to the dark places
in the lake.

I wondered then
whose crimson pennants streamed
above the setting sun,
what victory colours silhouetted
the ebony trees, sentinels
around our sombre, grey lake,
the captor of our memories now taken
captive?
Was it for them, coming from
their fiery nest, the sun?
Forty great blue Herons flew,
their wings unisoned,
triremed oars; they came on,
Macedonian conquerors,
a Roman ship of war.
Who dared them?
Not I, nor
the golden eagle who
screamed and hung between
the line of night and day;
these forty Alexanders
empired the sky
and I felt more than darkness
as they passed by—
Would they grow old and die?

Still, in their passage it seemed
that life had found more form
than a wild flight
from the sinewy weasel
of Canvasbacks over tufty marsh grass,
or a cunning web woven
for the glowfly.

But fear and fang were bared
when the Herons were gone;
a death's head moulding
in the clouds made me wish
for time
to lament something passing
somewhere.
Shall I sing again
of afternoons before the Heron,
of the green leaf, and the golden eagle
who knew only burning skies,
a sultry noon and the sand?
Shall I sing once more,
of afternoons
and sand?

Well, the way to the end was short!
Here, with some pain, I have come.
Misjudgment was simple.
Humiliation waits but not for me.
See how the years have uncoiled,
Charged with error, ending in nothing,
Tangled?
So I will stuff them away and
day by day untie them, a little,
and laugh, a little, at my foolishness,
or otherwise—

Otherwise, to have come with so much
so far
only to stop and feel dusty
after it has gone, if that is all,
then there was nothing,
zero.

To have come with many people
and a long way,
only to stop and wait for the rain
to fill their footsteps with water,
to wait until they are washed away,
what then?
It will be dark, the leaves will be gone,
and when the snow comes,
all things will lie under it.
Who can tell then what will bloom next
year?
It is certain that those bones
will long await Ezekiel—
none say he is coming in the spring.

Those flowers popping up between the
bones,
they know how not to die,
but who wants to be a flower,
Who wants to bloom again?

A. B. Côté

Québec —

a competition based on the New Statesman's "This England".

Submissions (clipped from newspapers and magazines) should express the peculiar flavour of life in Quebec,in somewhat the same manner as

Mrs. Valerie Butcher, 24-year-old waitress, of Perth Road, Leyton, said: "Lord Hill should ban the documentaries. I like to see a bit of sex and violence on the television. People like to relax in front of the television, not to have to watch some dull documentary about life in Arabia" (Evening Standard) expresses one aspect of English life.

One example:

Dr. Alphonse Couturier, Quebec's minister of health, told the legislature Friday that Quebecers with venereal diseases apparently had been contaminated by people from outside the province.

Best three submitted to be printed in **Now** each week.

Oshawa, Ont. (CP) — As Queen Mother Elizabeth moved down the shady walk leading from the national stud farm Friday, a little girl with long golden curls planted herself firmly in her path.

While photographers cameras clicked, four-year-old cynthia hourigan of Hamilton, Ont., clutched a nosegay of garden roses and smiled tremulously at the royal lady before her.

"Are those for me?" asked Her Majesty bending down to smile at the girl and take the bouquet... A year's subscription to the Daily, for Cynthia's reply.

FURNISHED APTS.
SPECIAL features
for STUDENTS in furnishings

EFFICIENCY:
1½ Room Apts.
2½ Room Suites

Modern To The Last Detail

short term lease and general accommodation
844-7355 and 849-6851

3445
HUTCHISON STREET

JUST ½ BLOCK NORTH OF SHERBROOKE
THREE BLOCKS EAST OF UNIVERSITY

MSO Season Begins

This week saw the opening of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra's thirty-second season with the presentation of the year's first pair of subscription concerts at the Place des Arts. My only regret concerning the standards set during Wednesday night's performance was that they will be hard to match, let alone surpass, even with the orchestra in such good form.

There was a time, not so long ago, when we were proud to call the MSO one of the best second-class orchestras on the continent. This put everyone, concertgoers and musicians alike, in the comfortable position of being satisfied with less than perfect work. Fortunately, however, several factors, notably the new concert hall, the growth of Montreal as an international centre, and the guidance of Zubin Mehta, served to explode this state of affairs by conspiring to inspire, as it were; by forcing the musicians to outdo themselves and to consistently raise the level of expressive power and technical polish in their performances. The work of Mehta in particular has been instrumental in bringing about this development; for the strength of his musical composition, his skill in communicating with the men, and his exacting and uncompromising demands upon their mental and physical skills have pushed the orchestra far along the road of excellence and moulded it into a first-class ensemble the like of which we could not have envisaged a few short years ago.

Wednesday's programme consisted of three nineteenth-century masterworks; the Adagietto from Mahler's fifth symphony, Liszt's tone-poem "Les Preludes", and the "Symphonie Fantastique" by Hector Berlioz. The Mahler extract, a striking example of the serenely extended lyricism of which Mahler is such a master, was given a restrained and subtle reading, but is somewhat lacking in warmth and involvement.

The Liszt piece, one of the best of the old pot-boilers, but a work of considerable invention and innovation nonetheless, was played in a rousing manner which the audience seemed to thoroughly enjoy. It was not until the "Symphonie Fantastique", however, that the high point of the evening was reached. For this work, one which when badly played can seem poorly constructed, diffuse, in bad taste, and even pointless, was given a thoroughly unique performance which proved that its ideas, so incredibly original in the 1830's, still have the power to shake an audience of today, their experience of 20th century music notwithstanding. This symphony, while sharing many traits of programmatic treatment, orchestral virtuosity and thematic transformation with "Les Preludes", begins where the latter leaves off, and it was by exploiting every one of these ideas for all it was worth and by refusing to cover up the gaucheries and inconsistencies in the score that Mehta succeeded in bringing out the organic power and indefinable unity of this uncommon work. Needless to say, the orchestra played as if possessed.

The big question now facing the MSO is "Where do we go from here". It is well known by now that Mehta is taking a sabbatical next season. Like all young conductors he wants to remain in circulation. This precludes remaining for too long in any one place. Also, he has become enamoured of opera (he will conduct Aida here in October) and like most good conductors, at one time or another, would probably like to gain additional experience in this field, and therefore must look elsewhere. In fact, an apprenticeship in opera seems to be a virtual necessity

(Continued on page 12)

jazz

The PENTHOUSE, atop the Windsor Steak House on Peel Street is currently offering the talents of Charles Biddles and Co. After an on-and-off jazz policy for the past three years, it seems that the club is finally settling down and could well become a strong-hold in a city in which good jazz is often on shaky terms.

The atmosphere is good: one can look out through large windows past the performers, to the trees and buildings of Dominion Square (occasionally the orchestra does the same) — there is none of the pseudo paraphernalia usually associated with jazz spots, and best of all, there is no cover charge on any night. Sunday, there is a buffet, where one is welcome, according to Biddles, to "bring your books, study all day". Dress is informal.

The music is excellent: Dougie Richardson, tenor; Nelson Symonds, guitar; Clayton Johnson, drums; and Biddles on bass. Richardson plays with a firm, hard sound, a straight forward conception; much the same can be said for Johnson and Biddles, both very down-to-earth instrumentalists. Nelson Symonds, however, is the high point in the group, better than any guitarist I have ever heard, with the exception of Wes Montgomery. Symonds has begun to control his astounding technical fluency, producing solos of an almost formal conception, yet different each time. Certainly he is one of the most exciting performers in jazz, and it is well worth the trip downtown just to listen to and watch him.

If it seems that I am unusually appreciative, it is Because Biddles is trying to accomplish something of which this city is in dire need: to establish a good atmosphere at a reasonable price in which one can listen to and learn about some of the good things in jazz.

HKH

political notes

Lucien Rivard has joined Hal Banks and Jack Kent Cooke as prominent friends of the Liberal Party south of the border.

The exodus of campaign collectors and election organizers is seen as an attempt by the Liberal Party to diversify its strength on a continental level.

Arnold Heeny, former Canadian ambassador to Washington, was appointed coordinator of the "US friends of Canadian Progress" committee, so wide in scope that Cyrus Eaton has been named committee secretary.

J.K. Galbraith said he would do economic research for the committee and make sure to include such thwarted potential Canadian citizens as Joe Bonanno in his drive to extend affluence both on the left and right north of the border.

Mr. Rivard has been assigned the US south and southwest as his territory; Mr. Banks the Eastern seaboard and Mr. Cooke the west coast. Mr. Eaton holds sway in the mid-west and Harry Stonehill was automatically the US northwest agent.

Mr. Heeny said he is sure he can handle Washington.

Folk Music

Time: Sept. 10-12, 1965
Place: The Wilson Farm, Paoli, Pennsylvania
Performers:
Tom Rush
Jean Redpath
The Beers Family
Tom Paxton
Margaret Barry and Michael Gorman
Greenbriar Boys
Jean Ritchie
Daniels and Webb
Glenn Ohrlin
Mississippi John Hurt
Theo Bikel
Moving Star Hall Singers
Jackie Washington
Dave Sear
Obray Ramsay with Tommy Hunter's Carolina String Band
Judy Collins
Arnold Keith Storm
Patrick Sky
Deirdre O'Callaughan
The Paul Butterfield Band
Phil Ochs
Skip James
Grant Rogers
The Mitchell Trio

This was the fourth Philadelphia Folk Festival and, like the ones before, it was produced, planned and programmed entirely by volunteers — for the most part, a youthful group of folksong enthusiasts who gave up their vacations and summer weekends to clear fields, paint signs, stuff envelopes or stick up posters.

The setting was ideal — the lovely, rustic farm of the Wilson family in Paoli, Pennsylvania, 21 miles outside of Philadelphia. While watching the show, sitting on the grass, the audience enjoyed an old timey, singsong atmosphere.

The quality of the performers was excellent, as was the organization of the Festival. Despite the

(Continued on page 12)

NOW

published every friday by the mcgill daily, now is a political, social and artistic review.

Editor ..... Joy Fenston
Assistant ..... Klara Horne
Photographer ..... Bill Baker

Contributors to this issue: William Benjamin, Hugh Hartwell, Michael Nerenberg, Barbara Kay.

Front page photo by Bill Baker.

The Catch Before Full Moon

They were watching the rocks, with bony eyes,
Bodies thin and dry like a decaying nut.
The tide coming in with a song from the mangrove
"... a man and a woman
under a banana moon ..."

"Skipper!" "Look!" "What?"
One, two, three, jumping
Hundreds, thousands!

Carite fo so!
Le'we go Man.

And some went out with nets,
Others with baskets.

Dark, dry skins, quickened by touch of salt
They barged in, circularly
And silently, while noisy wives
In a straight line, held flambeaux on the shore.

Free from self-preoccupation,
Imaginary guests and nets, or
The sin and sloth of vacant minds,
They gave themselves to a task
More exacting, infinitely fruitful.

Jagdip Maraj.

Capsulated Culture

A GUIDE TO ENGLISH LITERATURE: F. W. Bateson, Doubleday & Co. paperback (New York, 1965). $1.25

Undergraduates who are wont to avoid the intimidating, unintelligible shelves of the Reference Room and graduates who find the world of bibliographical legerdemain similarly confusing (but are too proud to admit it) should welcome F. W. Bateson's disarmingly cozy **Guide to English Literature.** Modestly described by the author as "primarily a bibliographical labor-saving device", it is certainly that and a great deal more.

The strictly bibliographical sections of the **Guide,** divided into the customary 'Histories', 'Anthologies', 'Drama', 'Single Works', etc. according to historical period, hold out some jolly surprises to the student braced for the anticipated barrage of mustily pedantic categorizing. For one thing the authors and works are arranged in a chronological, rather than an alphabetical, continuum. This obviates great facility in **finding** Milton, for example, but is made up for by the 'gratis' knowlege that his birth date precedes by just three years the first publication of the Authorized Version of the English Bible (1611). Practically all critics, certainly those of any importance, are annotated, usually in a refreshingly outspoken manner. Only a scholar of Professor Bateson's pre-eminence (he edited the **Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature,** inter alia) could dare to pass off Louis Bredvold as a "nice elderly" professor; and it was a shock to **this** reader to see the revered Douglas Bush blithely described as "only a minor literary critic".

While the discursive, relaxed flow of the bibliographical material is a treat in itself, the introductions to the four main historical periods are the most entertaining and unique features of the book. Again the tone is frank, the style eloquent and the ideas provocative; however, many a staid old institution of higher learning may take umbrage at some of his less conservative suggestions (the University of Toronto English Dept., dubiously distinguished for remaining the sole university in North America which makes Old English compulsory to undergraduates, may never recover from Professor Bateson's wholehearted endorsement of its removal from even the graduate level, except in translation or as specialized discipline).

The author's introductory remarks include detailed descriptions of language and metrical shifts from period to period as well as comprehensive psycho-socio-cultural interpretation of literary epochs. His consistent attention to the economic and/or political backgrounds of authors — "it is no accident that the 'neo-classic' Dryden, Swift, Pope, Fielding, and Johnson were Tories" — lends a pleasingly modern, even streamlined quality to his critical bent.

The **Guide** is disappointing only in its neglect of the twentieth century in the last introduction, and — this next is a personal bias and can be safely ignored — in its persistent recourse to T.S. Eliot as a critical authority. All in all this little book should prove a real boon to serious undergraduates, struggling graduates and sincere-type pseudos who, if they **will** take their culture in a capsule, want the most effective capsule on the market.

Barbara Kay

VIET NAM . . .

(Continued from page 9)

The offer of unconditional discussions contains conditions which cannot be met. North Vietnam cannot stop aggression against the south, because it has never been engaged in such aggression, it cannot stop the popular movement in opposition to American military rule in South Vietnam, even if it wished to do so.

Any genuine offer of peace discussions will have to be made to the National Liberation Front, which is fighting this war, but President Johnson has stated that he will not negotiate with this movement. If the United States is sincerely anxious to stop the war in Vietnam, it needs only to stop its military attacks, and to allow the people of that country to negotiate a peace settlement without outside interference.

CONCLUSIONS

1. No legal or moral grounds exist for the extension of the civil war in South Viet Nam by attacks on neighbouring states.
2. No legal or moral grounds can justify the continued maintenance by American power in South Viet Nam of a regime which can enforce its authority over only a fraction of the country and only by the most revolting methods.
3. This Study Group accordingly recommends the marshaling of Canadian public opinion to support :

(a) The policy recommended by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson in his speech to the Canadian Society of New York, on March 5, 1965 :

> "Today . . . the aim of the international community must be to secure conditions in Southeast Asia in which, under international control and international supervision and effective international policing, the states in that area can work out their own affairs and conduct their own policies without any interference from any neighbour or any outside power."

And (b) The Policy Statement Re Viet Nam, issued by the World Association of World Federalists, March 1965 :

> "The acceleration of hostilities in Viet Nam threatens the peace of the world and raises the spectre of escalation into world war III. The current action in Viet Nam is another case of force used by individual countries in conflict situations, which is the inevitable consequence of the absence of an effective world security system and of machinery for enforceable world law.

The World Association of World Federalists urges :

1. The re-convening of the Geneva Conference of 1954 which partitioned Viet Nam, in order to achieve a cease-fire and to seek a political settlement safeguarding from outside interference the existing political entities of South-East Asia.
2. To bring the Viet Nam situation within the purview of the United Nations and to establish a viable role for the United Nations as observer and guarantor of any agreement reached by the Conference."

Folk . . .

(Continued from page 11)

fact that no liquor was permitted, the concerts attracted 11,000 folksong enthusiasts, approaching the size of the much widely publicized Newport Folk Festival. And this was without the drawing attraction of the 'Big Three' — Seeger, Baez and Dylan.

Unlike Newport or Canada's equivalent, the Mariposa Folk Festival, this festival was not a weekend beer party. For the most part, the audience consisted of serious-minded folk musicians or fans, and one of the best points of the festival was the free access the audience had to personal conversations with the performers. Many of the performers confided they would sooner play at this festival than at regular bookings at higher wages, because they knew they had an audience who appreciated their music. The audience was, for the most part, highly attentive and quiet. Sound systems were excellent.

And there was something for everybody. The music ranged from traditional cowboy songs, as sung by Glen Ohrlin, to the highly humourous 'topical' songs of the Mitchell Trio, who were warmly received despite their 'commercial' sound. There were concerts Friday and Saturday nights, and Sunday afternoon. There were fiddle workshops, dulcimer workshops, contemporary workshops, blues workshops, harmonica, guitar and banjo workshops, a four hour long banjo contest — an unbelievable variety of discussion and performing of highly specialized facets of the field of folk music. Total cost of the festival was $10, a veritable 'steal' in comparison to prices ordinarily paid at clubs.

Michael Nerenberg

MSO Season . . .

(Continued from page 11)

for the development of total flexibility and control in a conductor. Mehta will be back for "Expo" but as regards the futhre, we know nothing. It is encouraging to note that he will remain as musical director even while on leave of absence, exerting some control over programmes, personnel, and matters of general policy. It is, to be hoped that he will return for at least as long as it would take to give the orchestra permanent first-class standing.

As for the MSO itself, there is still a need of beefing up in the rear desks. New people have been added once again this year, and high audition standards ensure that they are of superior quality. Nevertheless it will take some time to weed out the deadwood. Also the season should be extended and money for more rehearsal time made available. But this is so much talk, and we already have so much to be proud of. The next step is for the orchestra to make a few recordings. What about it Mr. Mehta ?

William Benjamin

No relief in sight

Quebec delays subsidized education, assumes new university planning role

by AARON SARNA
Newsfeatures Editor

Last week's address by Principal Robertson to the Student Affairs Conference, reaffirming the university's decision to raise tuition fees by $100, brought into perspective the tight financial squeeze in which McGill finds itself.

The University Investments Financing Act, voted on by the Quebec Legislative Assembly in July, provided for a total of $35,000,000 for the province's six universities. The government grant for capital investment in the expansion program of McGill for 1965-66 amounted to $7,820,000, the second largest awarded, but not enough to offset the projected $1,500,000 deficit of the university. Consequently, student fees were hiked.

At the same time, many Canadian universities announced their intention to raise tuition fees by $50 - $75, making subsidized education the chief concern of student leaders across Canada. Student President Sharon Sholzberg, leading the McGill delegation to the 29th annual congress of the Canadian Union of Students, held recently at Bishop's University, had the following resolution adopted as official policy: "Be it resolved that this congress adopt as the first priority of the Canadian Union of Students the abolition of all social and direct financial barriers to post-secondary education, the primary being the elimination of the tuition fee."

Students disillusioned with government

With education costs averaging $550 in Canada, (living expenses are double and triple this amount for single non-resident and resident students respectively) the fight for free education at the university level is centred on the principle of equality of opportunity to remove the lack of financial resources as an obstacle. It is on this basis that Quebec students have been disillusioned by the Lesage government.

DR. ROBERTSON

In 1961, the Liberals introduced free education in Quebec up to grade eleven. In the November 1962 election campaign, student hopes were riding high with the Liberal declaration that education was the number one problem in Quebec. Since then, widespread educational reforms, recommended by a Royal Commission on Education headed by Msgr. Alphonse-Marie Parent, Vice-Rector of Laval University, have been undertaken in the structural, curricular, and confessional foundations of the pre-secondary school system. It was also suggested by the Commission that the government undertake a new university planning role; but there was no proposal to institute free higher education.

GERIN-LAJOIE

Planification role

Education Minister Paul Gérin-Lajoie has emphasized the necessity of government supervision of its fund allocation to the universities. "It is time the government took an active responsibility in the development of university training because of the large sums of public funds involved. University expansion must be done according to a master plan to assure that the common interest is protected," he told the Quebec Lower House.

Speaking at Laval University in June, Gérin-Lajoie said "collaboration between the state and the university is necessary for the orderly development of higher education in our society." The Minister said he felt the university should not be the only body deciding who should be admitted to higher education. The sole responsibility for choosing from each generation of youth those who will become students, is a role that can no longer be played by the universities themselves.

Similarly, it is the whole of society that should decide how funds are to be earmarked in the sphere of higher education.

SHARON SHOLZBERG

"Can the university on its own decide what personnel and what funds it will allot to research?", Gérin-Lajoie asked.

Government argument on fee costs

The government, however, has not committed itself as yet to a system of subsidized education through college nationalization or full tuition compensation to students for these reasons:

Item — Quebec is not convinced that the present tuition fee level is a prohibitive factor in university accessibility. No figures have been published indicating the number of students prevented from attending university because of cost.

Item — There has been no decrease in university enrolment in the province; and Quebec has a $26,000,000 student aid program in the form of bursaries and loans. Last year, 60,000 aid applications were processed.

Item — Provincial government spokesmen claim the universities have sufficient reserve funds to meet deficit burdens.

At the federal-provincial conral government to increase its $28,000,000 grants to the nine provinces; these are awarded ference on July 19, Ontario and Saskatchewan pressed the fedethrough the Canadian Universities Foundation on the basis of $2 per capita of provincial population. Quebec is the lone province which does not participate directly. Instead, it presently receives the sum of $11,000,000 in the form of a tax abatement, thus leaving it free to use the money without any federal strings attached. Financial writers say an increase in the retail sales tax could generate the funds required were the government to underwrite the costs of university education.

Bladen report a letdown

Due next week is the report of Vincent W. Bladen, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Toronto. It is expected that the Bladen enquiry on the financing of post-secondary education will recommend increased capital support to Canadian universities from both the federal and provincial governments. The only relief to students will come in a recommendation to stabilize tuition fees and to maintain them at a national uniform level.

The Liberals and Tories have made token pledges of increased financial aid to the universities and students; and decreasing tuition costs is creeping in as a marginal election issue. The New Democrats are believed to be the only political party favouring free education but the details have not been spelled out.

The 120,000-strong Canadian Union of Students already has called a "national day of student action" in October to protest government indifference to free education. And in Quebec, students are demanding that the government give top priority to the problem now, while the province's quiet revolution continues.

Canada enters teach-in age

Canadian University Press

The age of the teach-in is coming to Canada this fall in the form of a confrontation of major world powers.

The University of Toronto plans to host U.S., Soviet, Chinese, South Vietnamese and Viet Cong spokesmen in the world's biggest ever teach-in October 8-10.

A continental telephone hookup will bring the deliberations to 150,000 professors and students on most Canadian campuses and at 120 universities in the United States.

Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's former foreign secretary and British Guiana's ex-premier Cheddi Jagan are among the international figures who will participate.

Professor Z. K. Brzezinski, director of Columbia University's Centre for Communist Research will defend the U.S. position.

The general theme of discussion will be "Revolution and Response", with major sessions on Revolution and Ideological Conflict, Latin America, Vietnam, Revolution and Moral Responsibility, and Problems of Self Determination.

There will be five major sessions followed by approximately 150 seminars.

The teach-in, to be conducted in both French and English with simultaneous translation, has attracted considerable interest from both English and French radio and TV network of the CBC.

The concept of the teach-in has broadened from its genesis as a protest technique and has now attained an important educational function. The Toronto teach-in will achieve a confrontation between competing ideologies and will effect an instant communication to an enormous audience.

The teach-in technique was born last year in the U.S. as the byproduct of the widespread disenchantment of the academic community with American policy in Vietnam.

Previous American teach-ins have focussed on the pros and cons of U.S. foreign policy alone. The Toronto venture, with more broadly based international participation, will examine the foreign policies of all the great powers.

Redmen meet St. Mary's tonight

By JOHN SKINNER

The last time the football Redmen took on a team from the Maritimes was in 1963. They dropped that encounter to the big, tough X-Men of St. Francis Xavier by a score of 13-6 and tonight they meet a similar group, the Huskies of St. Mary's University in Halifax.

"They're bigger and faster," said head coach Tom Mooney Wednesday before Redmen boarded a plane for the Maritimes. "It's going to be tough."

Tough is an appropriate word. Redmen will be minus the services of 6-ft, 250-lb. tackle Wayne Snowman, end Jim Dickie, and defensive back Graeme Strathdee. Snowman twisted his ankle in practice this week, Dickie is a doubtful starter with a sore ankle, and Strathdee is out for the season with a fractured tibia.

But there was some good news in the Redmen camp this week as Al Jenner and Mike Bunting returned to action for the first time this season. Both have recovered from minor wounds; Jenner a sore ankle, and Bunting a groin injury.

Mooney didn't name his starting backfield but he will likely be going with Glen St. John at quarterback. Poor quarterbacking was the main reason for the loss to University of Ottawa Gee Gees last Friday when St. John completed only 6 of 17 passes and threw 6 interceptions.

"If there is no improvement," said Mooney, "the plays will be called from the bench."

Behind St. John in the backfield will likely be Eric Walter, Peter Howlett, Rick Satin, and Roger Thivierge. Howlett played a strong two-way game against Ottawa and should see plenty of action against the Huskies. Mooney expects improvement from Walter, Satin and Thivierge.

TOM MOONEY
Expects better things

Maritime scouting report

The Huskies will likely be running out of the I formation, a traditional McGill pattern that Redmen have yet to use this year. St. Mary's is the best in the Maritimes even though they dropped a 9-7 decision to Shearwater Flyers last week when they gave up a touchdown on a bad punt snap.

The Maritime atmosphere seems to have a healthy effect on linemen—the Huskies' front wall is reportedly bigger and faster than McGill's. And that means bigger than 6'2", 230-lb. Dick Feidler, 6'3", 230-lb. Al Jenner, and perhaps even to 6'7", 240-lb. Brian Rose.

Complacency already?

Consensus of the coaching staff seems to be that Redmen aren't showing the spirit they should be. Coach Mooney noted this after the Ottawa game when he emphasised the difficulty of getting a team up for an unimportant clash.

"It could be our attitude wasn't the best for this game," he said last week.

TEAM PRACTICES

Tennis — Every day at noon.
Archery — Every day from 1 to 3 pm.

MEDICALS

All girls interested in competitive sports are reminded to make appointments at RVC for their medicals.

WAA TENNIS

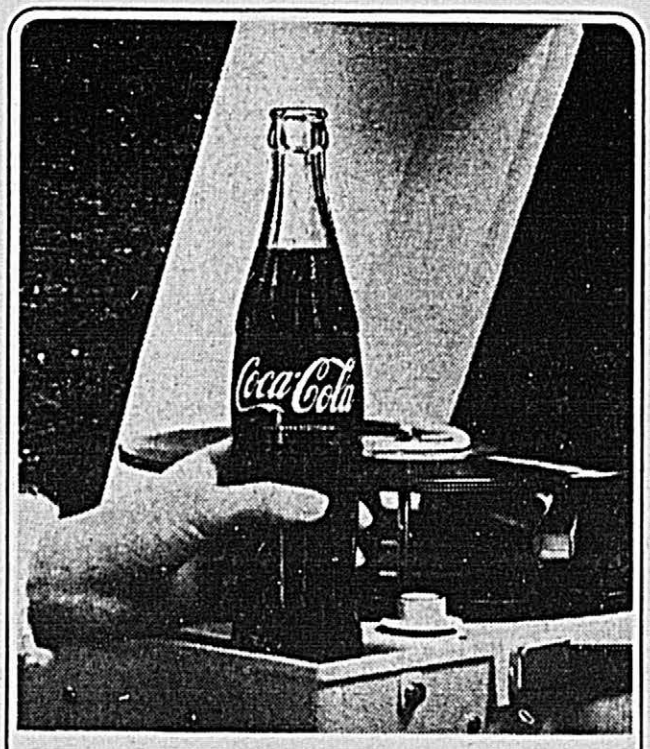
The first round of the intramural tournament is to be completed by Saturday. Winners are asked to post names and scores on the draw sheet in RVC. Intercollegiate tryouts begin Monday from 12 noon to 2 pm.

OUTDOOR CLASSES

Archery — Mon. through Thurs., 3 to 4 pm.
Field Hockey — Tues. through Fri., 11:30 to 12:50.
Golf — Mon. through Fri., 1:30 to 2 pm.
Tennis — Mon. through Thurs., 2 to 3 pm. Tues. and Thurs., 10:15 to 11:15 am.

REGISTRATION

Registration continues today and next week for Intramural sports and Physical Education classes. Interested parties may sign up at the Athletic office from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



things go better with Coke

DRINK Coca-Cola

Flip the disc—then the cap. Take time out for the unmistakable taste of ice-cold Coca-Cola. Lifts your spirits, boosts your energy...

Both Coca-Cola and Coke are registered trade marks which identify only the product of Coca-Cola Ltd.

WORRIED ABOUT WORK THE NEXT 2 SUMMERS?

EARN $1,000 at $250 a month while working in Montreal or as far away as British Columbia (transportation – first class, room and board, medical and dental expenses while on the job, all paid).

This as well as:

valuable and interesting training, new and lasting friendships, the Queen's Commission as a Second Lieutenant, approximately $150 for one evening a week winter training here at McGill each year

is offered to YOU by the McGILL COTC.

If you are an undergraduate (male) in your First or Second Year and don't want to be a bored pencil pusher next summer, come and see us at the Currie Gym (use Ticket Ramp Entrance in the hall to the office) for answers to any further questions (Mon. to Fri. 9-5; Monday evening 7-10 pm — PH. 844-3304). A few vacancies are still available.

REMEMBER, AN ADVERTISEMENT NEVER TELLS THE WHOLE STORY. SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Asternotes

by Bernie Stern Sports Editor

SAC meeting

The Students' Athletics Council held its first meeting Wednesday night and set as its main aim a stronger publicity program for athletic events. In its war on apathy, the SAC will concentrate on the major sports. Though football in recen years has had relatively good fan support, hockey, basketball and track and field have hal almost none.

Sheldon Price, chairman of SAC, and the other members believe that the lack of student spirit can be overcome. Plans to be instituted look promising and a high degree of success can be expected.

The SAC will hold an open meeting sometime in November. All clubs under the jurisdiction of the SAC, WAA and SIRC will attend and there will be a panel discussion with audience participation. The council hopes this year for closer coperation with the WAA and the **Daily** sports staff. It is interested, too, in meeting those students who would like to sit on the council as there are several positions still available. Plans are also in progress for improving the 1965-66 athletics' banquet.

Football

The football Redmen and Indians face big pre-season tilts this weekend, probably the last time the teams will be able to experiment before the league openers. The senior squad travels down to Halifax to meet a tough group of Huskies from St. Mary's, while the juniors enconunter St. Patrick's in Ottawa. With just a week remaining for both teams before the first league game, wins this weekend could insil the confidence that is needed for a successful campaign.

GO REDMEN

Junior Varsity Indians meet Ottawa in first exhibition game of season

By GREG KING

On Saturday, the JV Indians meet Ottawa St. Pats in a pre-season game in Ottawa. The Indians, coached by Ken Bellemare, have been practicing for the past two weeks and appear set for this contest.

Rigorous daily practices have put the squad in good condition. Approximately forty candidates turned out for the practices and most positions are adequately staffed. Coach Bellemare has indicated that there remains a need for linemen and requests that interested parties present themselves in Room 5 in the Gym.

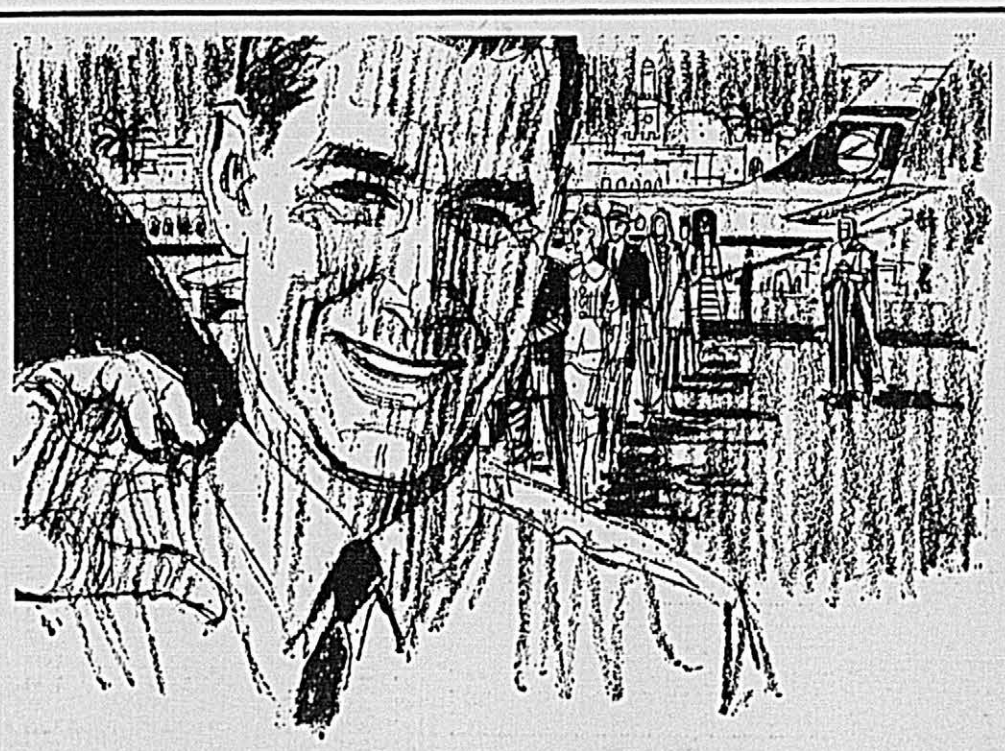
This is an almost entirely new team with only two holdovers from last season. Robin McNeil is set at pivot position this year. With a season's experience, McNeil is counted on to be team leader. He will be ably backed up by newcomers Larry Fenske and Dave Fleiszer. Larry Berbrier is counted on to supply the necessary experience both on the offensive and defensive line.

Newcomers this year will man all the other starting positions. The offensive backfield will feature Louis Fronenberg, Ralph Loader, Bob Cooper and Dave Fleiszer. Charles Nims and Ken Sutherland are the ends. At centre is Jim Pantelidis, other linemen being Dick Butler, Larry Berbrier, Phil Fontanetta and Danny Watkins.

Defensively, a shortage of linemen is forcing Coach Bellemare to play some players both ways. Linebackers are Glen Morton, Mike Butler, Doug Smyth and Danny Watkins. Halfbacks are Brian Steen, Rich Mash, Mike Roberts and John Osborne. The line is manned by D. McLoid, Phil Fontanetta, Larry Berbrier and Jeff Ashpitz.

"You Meet The Nicest People"
ON A HONDA

THE WORLD'S FASTEST SELLING CYCLE
Fantastic Economy — 225 miles per gallon. Quick Starting — Peppy Climbing Ability. Various Models — Sleek Designs and Colours. Easy to Handle
EASY TERMS — FROM $310 UP
At various dealers or see
Bentley's Cycles & Sports
255 Beaubien St. W., Montreal 8
Tel.: 273-9579 (Sales)
273-9576 (Parts & Service)



Today Montreal
Next week Marrakesh
A mining career opens new worlds

Someone told him the Canadian mining industry couldn't get enough mining engineers, geologists, mineralogists. He looked into it and discovered there were five good jobs for every graduate in mining and mineralogy.

Mining engineering was his choice. Between university sessions he saw mines and mining methods first hand – and got paid for it. Later, the company he joined indulged his desire to travel. He did exploration work in the Canadian Shield and the Peace, met a girl at a convention in Helsinki and married her in Cape Town. They have a house in Vancouver near the company's head office, and the family will put down roots there.

A mining career opened a whole new way of life for him. He's a man on the move and he likes it.

Find out more about a career in mining. The opportunities are broad and rewarding. Direct your enquiries to:

PLACER DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED
Burrard Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PL-5-4

PLAYBOY
SPECIAL COLLEGE SUBSCRIPTION RATES
1 YEAR — $ 6.50
2 YEARS — $12.00
3 YEARS — $16.50
(Regular rate is $8.00 per year; Newstand price—$10.00 per year)
THESE SPECIAL RATES ARE NOT OFFERED THROUGH THE MAGAZINE
Offered only through authorized PLAYBOY College Representatives
COLLEGE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
P.O. Box 1231, St. Laurent
Montreal 9, Que.
The terms of this special offer require that payment accompany all orders.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAM

GOLF TOURNAMENT: At Royal Montreal Golf Club, **Monday, September 27th.** Starting at 9:30 a.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in Room 3 of the Gym. Please indicate faculty and year. Entry fee is one dollar ($1.00) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time.
Students interested in participating in the Intercollegiate trials are requested to contact Mr. DAVE COPP — Room 5 in the Gym.

TENNIS: The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field (North End) starting **Monday, September 27th.** Entries close September 23rd. All matches will be played from 12:00 — 1:00 and 1:00 — 2:00. Please check notice boards in the locker room and at the tennis courts for dates and times of games.
Entries accepted in Room 3 of the Gym ONLY.

TOUCHFOOTBALL LEAGUE: All league games will be played on the Lower Campus, Forbes Field, and the Stadium from 1:00 — 2:00 p.m.
League starts **October 5th** and entries close September 28th, 1965. ALL team entries must be submitted by the Faculty Athletic Representative **only** and accompanied by a $10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no default occurs.
For further information contact the Intramural Office, VI 4-6311, local 431.

TRACK: The Intramural McGill Track Championship Meet will be held **Wednesday, October 6th** at 1:30 p.m. Entries close October 5th. All events will be held at Molson Stadium. Practices officially start on Monday, September 13th from 4:00 — 6:30 p.m.

STUDENTS: **Referees, Scorers, Supervisors and Track officials are urgently needed in the Intramural Programme. Please contact H. R. Ryan — Room 3, Gymnasium.**

S.I.R.C. **The first meeting of the Students Intramural Recreational Council will be held on Thursday, September 16th at 1:00 p.m. in Room 3 of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. All faculty representatives are asked to attend.**

McGILL STUDENT SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE OFFERS YOU SPECIAL COLLEGE STUDENT RATES ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO POPULAR MAGAZINES

ORDER NOW — PAY LATER!

TIME		LIFE		Sports Illustrated	
1 year	$5.00 ☐	1 year	$5.00 ☐	1 year	$5.00 ☐
2 years	9.00 ☐	2 years	9.00 ☐	2 years	9.00 ☐
17 weeks	1.87 ☐			6 months	3.00 ☐
(Newsstand price — 35¢/wk.)		(Newsstand price — 35¢/wk.)		(Newsstand price — 30¢/wk.)	

FORTUNE: 1 year $7.50 ☐ (Newsstand price: $1.50/mo.)

SIMPLY CHECK THE SUBSCRIPTION(S) YOU WISH TO ORDER AND SEND THIS FORM TO US. THE PUBLISHERS WILL BILL YOU LATER.

NAME ..... YR. OF GRADUATION .....
ADDRESS ..... GRADUATE ☐
CITY ..... ZONE ..... PROV. ..... UNDERGRADUATE ☐

McGILL STUDENT SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE, P.O. Box 911 - ST. LAURENT, Montreal 9, Que.

HUGHES-OWENS H-O SINCE 1900

Hughes-Owens

MIDTOWN — 1440 McGILL COLLEGE Ave.
UPTOWN — 8500 DECARIE Boulevard
TELEPHONE: 731-3571

STUDENT ENGINEERS COMPARATIVE PRICE LIST

		Number	List Price	Students' Price
DRAWING SETS		322-4231	$30.50	$27.45
		322-4411	42.75	38.50
		322-4236	18.95	17.05
		322-4241	44.50	40.00
		322-4216	19.50	17.50
		322-4221	17.90	16.10
T. SQUARES	30"	324-4830	6.60	5.95
	36"	324-4836	8.05	7.25
	42"	324-4842	9.90	8.95
	42"	324-4942	14.05	12.70
	36"	324-4736	5.15	4.63
	42"	324-4742	5.75	5.17
SET SQUARES	6"	324-1806	1.15	1.05
	8"	324-1808	1.55	1.40
	10"	324-1810	2.05	1.85
	12"	324-1812	2.90	2.60
	6"	324-1906	1.55	1.40
	8"	324-1908	2.00	1.80
	10"	324-1910	2.90	2.60
	12"	324-1912	4.05	3.64
SCALES — Arch.	12"	324-1275	6.15	5.50
Arch.	12"	324-1384	4.05	3.65
Arch.	12"	324-1210	5.10	4.60
Eng.	12"	324-1225	4.25	3.85
Mech.	12"	324-1212	1.05	.95
CURVES		324-6006	.95	.85
		324-6013	1.65	1.50
		324-6018	1.70	1.50
		324-6019	2.20	1.95
PENCILS — Locktite		336-1213	.93	.85
DRAFT TAPE — 1" x 10 yards		339-3012	.55	.50
ERASERS — Large		339-1203	.20	.18
LEDGER PAPER — 12 sheets, 11" x 17"		331-2117	.60	.55
LEAD POINTER		329-2416	4.10	3.70
PEN HOLDER		323-1525	.15	.14
PENS — Speedball (Art)		—	.20	.18
Polygraph		323-1010	3.90	3.50
INK — Higgins ¾ oz.		337-3005	.60	.55
KLEENIT CLEANING PADS		339-1325	.93	.85
TRACING CLOTH SHEETS — 12" x 18" (4 sheets)		134	—	1.50
CROSS SECTION TRACING PADS — 8½" x 11"		335-1091	3.65	3.25
SLIDE RULES — Universal		341-3215	10.00	9.00
Versalog Complete		341-3010	29.00	26.10
Versalog 5" Pocket		341-3425	5.25	4.75
Beginners		341-3526	4.00	3.60
Versatrig Complete		341-3120	18.00	16.20
Vectolog Complete		341-3130	10.00	9.00
TRACING PAPER — ELLCO-VEL 17" x 22" (5 sheets)		191	.60	.54

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office (Union Centre, main floor), 10 am. to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions, $1.50; maximum 20 words. 7¢ per extra word.

Don't forget **CORONET** your photographer

RIDES

All ladies, and men in Residence admitted free at **ROUND ONE.** The Hounds will throw the punches at Bishop Mountain Hall, Friday, September 24 at 8:30 pm.

TO LET

APARTMENT TO SHARE. 2½ Modern, 3 blocks from McGill. Preferably Undergraduate. Phone Gord Bailey, 288-1514.

Female, Male to share 5½-Room Apartment with Two Fifth-Year engineers. Own Room, Unfurnished. $45.00. 3510 Durocher, Apartment 11, 844-3844.

FREE ROOM & BOARD in Exchange for babysitting and light duties. Own Room with TV, 482-4821.

1 Room, reasonable rent, for quiet student. Cote des Neiges area. Contact Mrs. Nagylaki at 739-2224 (business hours) or 733-1514 6-9 pm.

Shawbridge: 10-room winterized home. Ideal for responsible **SKI GROUP.** Two kitchens, one living room, 7 bedrooms. **ALL FURNISHED.** 747-9536.

SKI HOUSE FOR RENT, Eastern Townships. Large, comfortable, fully equipped. Ph. 739-7935.

FOR SALE

LAMBRETTA 175 TV, 1963, red & white, spare, carrier, windshield. Excellent condition. **REASONABLE OFFERS ENTERTAINED.** 481-5262.

DISSECTING KITS AT COST ($5.25) sold by the Biological Society, B-26, University Centre during lunch hour.

STEREO BUFFS: Rek-O-Kut S-320 Arm with ADC-1 Cartridge, Two Styli, one new. List over $110.00; Sell $55.00. Michael, 844-2290 evenings.

MG MIDGET '64. Under 10,000 miles. **PERFECT** condition. Soft top and Tonneau Cover. Red. $1400. Try Offer. 288-7355 evenings.

McGILL JACKET: satin, complete with letters, size 38. Never ever been worn. Call 486-9795 after 6 pm.

FREE — admission to **ROUND ONE** for all ladies Friday, September 24 at Bishop Mountain Hall. The **HOUNDS** will play. Please Come!

STUDENT'S LUXURY CAR for sale. 1953 Willys Sedan, beautifully restored. Runs very well, very reliable. $400. Phone 933-6307.

S.A.M. Film Series: EIGHT RECENT AWARD WINNERS. Tickets from $4.50 on sale at 1005 Sherbrooke Street W. (near Royal Embassy). Brochure Available.

LABORATORY COATS ON SALE now at the McIntyre Sciences Building — Men's and Ladies' — All Sizes — Room 129, Ground Floor.

Biological Club: Sale of Dissecting Kits for **ONLY $5.25,** i.e., cost price. Room B-26, University Centre. 1 to 2 pm

WANTED

PEOPLE to come to **ROUND ONE** at Bishop Mountain Hall Friday, September 24. Featuring the **HOUNDS.**

THE GIRL who borrowed my McGill Blazer for **CHORAL SOCIETY** last year and probably lost my address. Please call 484-6400.

CLUB LEADERS WANTED to work with children (Ages 6-12) on Sundays or week days. Call Chomedey Branch, YMHA, 691-1609 from 9 am to 5 pm.

BABY SITTER wanted daily (or twice weekly) 10:30-1:30; near campus. 1 child. Lunch provided. 844-6746.

International Festival: **VOLUNTEERS URGENTLY NEEDED.** Call Laig Hanafi: 288-3411 after 5 pm or ISA Office, 12 noon - 2 pm daily.

LOST

1 PAIR OF GLASSES, Grey Frames. Contact Paul Stanfield, 695-4879.

To ease their frustrations at Sunday's Soccer Fiasco, RVC pinched a guy's **RED HORN.** Molson demands its return — **OR ELSE!**

University Centre, Saturday Night, **NAVY BLUE RAINCOAT,** Name inside: C. Hoffman, 733-3358.

BLACK CASE Containing Car Registration and Insurance Card. If found please call Sue at 738-4359.

RED WALLET WITH IMPORTANT CARDS. Please return cards and wallet if found. Call Debbie 489-8582.

TYPING

Typist, experienced in theses, term papers, etc., seeks work at home. **REASONABLE RATES.** For information call 482-5749, Mrs. Bendit.

MISCELLANEOUS

McGill Student Chapter, C.I.C., Film, Business Meeting, Amendments to Constitution; Old Members Please Attend. Monday, September 27, 1-2 pm, Otto Maass 112.

EXCITEMENT, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE. Become an Old McGill Salesgirl. Meeting in R.V.C. Green Room Monday, September 27 at 1 pm.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestras Reg'd., orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions; Telephone 748-8378 or 744-2042.

ROUND ONE will be an early knockout. Come early — stay late. Featuring the **HOUNDS.** Friday, September 24th at Bishop Mountain Hall.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY — Everyone Welcome to General Meeting on Monday, September 27 at 7 pm in University Centre Ballroom — **SURPRISES!!!**

McGILL CHESS CLUB: Election of Secretary-Treasurer on Wednesday, October 6, 1965 at 7:30 pm, in Room B-26 of the University Centre.

Satyan Back: For all your troubles of any grade in **PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHS.** Phone 845-6921. If not available, **LEAVE MESSAGE.**